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House Spending Soars; R. I. Wins Safety Prize; Oil Shortage Hits Mexico

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 29, 1940

In Washington: House Cuts NLRB Cash

Despite cuts for two labor agencies, the congressional spending wave gained force from House passage of a Labor Department-Social Security bill $55,651,058 above the President's budget. In an apparent rebuke of its policies, a $337,000 slash was dealt the National Labor Board. The Wage-Hour Division was whittled down $1,080,000.

The staff of the joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue taxation declared that the Patman chain store tax bill was unconstitutional—but this was disputed by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas, the measure's author. The staff said the measure violated the constitutional ban on depriving persons of property "without due process of law." The bill would levy a graduated scale of taxes ranging from $25 a store for units in excess of 15 to $500 a store above 500 units. Taxes would be multiplied by the number of states in which the chain operates.

President Roosevelt signed into law today legislation increasing the maximum penalty for espionage to 10 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine. The previous maximum was two years and $2,000.

Leading peace societies in the United States appealed to President Roosevelt today to call a conference of all the neutral nations of the world for the purpose of exploring peace possibilities. Such a conference, it was declared, would have as its prime purpose the establishment of a continuing mediation commission. [Details: Page 1.]

Rhode Island and Kansas City Win Traffic Awards

CHICAGO (AP)—Rhode Island and Kansas City, Mo., were named grand prize winners today in the National Traffic Safety Contest conducted by the National Safety Council. State winners were Oklahoma in the southern division; Minnesota in the midwestern; Washington in the western, and Rhode Island in the eastern. City winners were Cleveland, Ohio, among cities of 500,000 or more population; Worcester, Mass., in the 100,000-250,000 group; Pontiac, Mich., in the 50,000-100,000 group; Clarksburg, W. Va., in the 25,000-50,000 group; Aberdeen, S. D., in the 10,000-25,000 group, and Kansas City in the 250,000-500,000 group. [Details: Page 13.]

Oil Shortage Closes Mexican Plants

PUEBLA, Mexico (AP)—Scores of industrial and other plants have been closed for lack of petroleum fuel and various state chambers of commerce urged the Government to step in to relieve the shortage. The scarcity was attributed to a lack of necessary railroad transportation facilities from the petroleum area on the Mexican Gulf Coast to other sections of the country.

Final Unit of Rockefeller Center Completed

NEW YORK (AP)—The final unit in Rockefeller Center, $100,000,000 building project, was ready for occupancy today. The new structure is the 20-story United States Rubber Building on the Sixth Avenue side of the three-block development.

Japanese Launch Major Offensive in Kwangsi

HONG KONG (AP)—Both Chinese and Japanese dispatches today reported a full-scale Japanese offensive in southern Kwangsi Province. Japanese said their forces launched the offensive two days ago "with a view to dispersing Chinese troops infesting the area west of the Nanning-Yamchow Highway" and had captured Sohu. Chinese said only that the invaders were meeting stiff resistance.

Taylor Has Private Audience With Pope

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius received in private audience today Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican. Sources close to Mr. Taylor said he went to have a farewell talk with the Pope before leaving for his villa in Florence, Italy.

Clipper Captain Protests Bermuda Mail Seizure

NEW YORK (AP)—British censors at Bermuda today had before them a protest of the seizure of United States mail from a westbound Atlantic clipper. The protest was handed to authorities by the Clipper Captain, W. D. Culbertson, before he submitted to the seizure made during an unscheduled refueling stop forced by strong headwinds as he flew 18 passengers and mail from Lisbon, Portugal.

Polish Documents Link U. S. to War

BERLIN (AP)—Sixteen documents which German authorities said were found in the archives of the Polish Foreign Office in Warsaw were handed to the press by the Berlin Foreign Office tonight with the authorized comment that they shed "a most interesting light on the part which American policy played in bringing about the present war." President Roosevelt and Joseph P. Kennedy and William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassadors to London and Paris, were named in the documents. Some of them were represented as confidential reports by the Polish Ambassadors to Washington, London and Paris, and the Polish Minister to Stockholm.

Oil Antitrust Suits Forecast in New York

NEW YORK—The Justice Department, it is learned on good authority, is preparing its biggest antitrust suit to date, aimed at breaking up the $13,000,000,000 oil industry, divorcing the production and refining end of the business from the marketing and transportation end.

NEW YORK (AP)—M. H. Eisenhart, President of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, N. Y., and two other officers pleaded innocent in Federal Court today to an indictment charging violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law, and the Wilson Tariff Act. Pleas of innocence also were entered in behalf of the concern itself and for Carl Zeiss, Inc., of New York, a subsidiary of Carl Zeiss, of Jena, Germany. The German firm did not answer when the case was called.

War Summary: French Hold Two Soviet Ships

Two Soviet freighters suspected of carrying contraband for Germany and held by the British at Hong Kong were turned over to French authorities, Britain announced. [Details: Page 4.]

At sea Germany claimed widespread damage to a British convoy off the Shetland Islands; Britain denied any damage. At least 20 German merchantmen made preparations to sail from Netherlands East Indies ports.

In Russia the Supreme Soviet met in Moscow to hear Premier Molotoff's plans for a new Soviet Government in the ceded districts of Finnish Karelia and to approve the Russo-Finnish Treaty.

In the air a snowfall hampered operations in the West, though the Germans sent three reconnaissance flights over France, losing one Dornier plane and its crew. Belgians complained that unidentified foreign planes were flying over their territory at a great height. Antiaircraft guns came into action against them.

On the Western Front French and Germans continued their exchange of shell firing between the Saar and the Vosges Mountains.

In Berlin, the Nazi press published imposing pictures of various types of Germany's heaviest artillery, apparently in an officially-inspired effort to assure the Nation of Germany's readiness when and if guns speak in earnest on the Western Front.

Britain's "very nice words" to Japan, embodied in the speech of the British Ambassador in Tokyo, are interpreted in London as mere formalities. There is not the remotest chance of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, informed sources declare. [Details: Page 5.]

Turkish military sources at Ankara said full British-French-Turkish agreement had been reached for co-operation if war should break out in the Balkans or Near East. [Details: Page 4.]

Russian Parliament Gets Finnish Pact

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 29

Ratification of the treaty with Finland, the establishment of a Karelian-Finnish Union Republic in territory gained from Finland and the announcement of the 1940 budget was disclosed as the agenda for the Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, which was called into session today for the third time in seven months.

The meeting, which was attended by Maxim Litvinoff, former Foreign Minister, was to hear a statement of Moscow's foreign policy by Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff.

Cost of Peace: Finland Finds It Staggering

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, March 29—The staggering industrial losses sustained by the Finns have only now become clear as the Russian troops are completing their occupation of the ceded parts.

The new boundary lines, deliberately left vague in the treaty, have been fixed to Russia's advantage as the troops advanced. A few extra miles have often brought vital enterprises within Russian territory.

Finland's entire system of land and water communications has been dislocated. The connecting lines of the Finnish railway and road networks have been clipped off at the southern end.

The waterways have been bottled up by placing in Russian hands the Saimaa canal, which links the Finnish lake system with the sea at Viborg.

Industrial Losses

About one-seventh of all the Nation's industries have been taken over by the Russians. Of Finland's important state pulp and cellulose industries from 50 to 60 per cent have fallen into Soviet hands.

Despite all Russia's gains the Finnish delegation, still in Moscow, is being pressed for new concessions, confidential advices declare, under the guise of an economic agreement.

In slicing off Finland's southeastern corner the Kremlin has a two-fold object: to disrupt the country economically and militarily, and to gain possession of valuable industrial, forest, and agricultural areas.

Considerable initiative has been left to the armed Russian forces on the spot as to the territory to be occupied, while the Finns have had no redress.

In the course of this settlement many border line areas, which the Finns had fully expected to retain, are now in Russian hands as the result of Soviet decisions.

Another 'Munich'?

The situation bears a marked analogy to that obtaining in Czechoslovakia after the Munich agreement when the Germans crossed the Czech border and began occupying the plebiscite areas as well as the ceded territory.

For Soviet economy, by far the most valuable acquisitions are several of Finland's modern pulp, cellulose, and paper mills. With these plants the Russians hope to fill an important gap in their economy.

Before 1918 Russia was almost wholly dependent on Finland for its supply of wood pulp products. After 1918 Finland turned its face to the West and Russia in 1938 stood in sixteenth place in the Finnish foreign trade.

Russia has acutely felt the loss of Finnish pulp and paper to this day and has failed to replace it adequately despite its limitless forests.

What the Russians Got

The Russians have acquired the great sulphite and sulphate cellulose mills at Kaekisalmi, the Enso sulphate pulp mill, the Pitkaeranta sulphate pulp mill, and others.

But more important to the Russians and their German partners than the mere relieving of Russia's paper shortage is the production of cellulose, which is so essential to munitions. Of the larger cellu-

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On With the Job
"Jobs for the Million"
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Great Savings Seen in Switch To Food Stamps

Lexington survey reveals change from the depot plan has brought big increase in business.

By Don McCammond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Federal switch from the depot system of distributing the Nation's surplus foods to the needy, to the use of regular trade channels under the Federal stamp plan, has brought thousands of dollars of new business, more balanced diets, and 100 per cent satisfaction among merchants and relief agencies, a survey by the Lexington, Mass., Chamber of Commerce, disclosed today.

The Chamber recently completed an investigation of the stamp plan operating in 20 cities.

Described by a Rochester banker as "the most sensible idea that has come out of the New Deal," the food stamp program distributes largesse in the form of $1 in blue stamps for each $2 purchase of orange stamps. With the orange stamps, the welfare recipient may buy anything in the grocery store, except a few taboo articles, such as liquor. The blue stamps, redeemed later by the Government, are for goods enumerated on the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation's surplus commodities list.

Come From Banks

Only objection to the Government's orange-and-blue stamp plan noted by the Chamber came from banks which have found the extra work of clearing the stamps a burden. "But apparently the banks found it to their interest to go along, since their food-distributor depositors were so much in favor of it," the Chamber's report continued.

Prior to inauguration of the stamp plan, surplus foods purchased directly from producers were sent in large quantities to various FSCC centers for distribution to the needy. Retail stores were not used in the process. Now, reduction of the surplus is accomplished by the welfare recipients' enlarged purchasing power.

"The obvious advantage of the food stamp plan is its return to local merchants of trade denied them under the former system," the Lexington Chamber stated. "Distribution of surplus food

(Continued on Page 15, Column 8)

Federal Food Stamps Face Test in New York: Page 2.

Their Roles Have Changed

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Sumner Welles
Undersecretary of State

When this picture was taken in Paris during Mr. Welles' tour of Europe to obtain first-hand information on the war and peace aims of the belligerent nations, M. Reynaud was Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Premier Daladier. Now he is Premier, pledged to more vigorous action in the war, and a member of Allied Supreme War Council, which met in London March 28. Then Mr. Welles was President Roosevelt's "Listener-at-Large" as he sounded out official sentiment in the capitals of Europe. Now he talks—in private—as he reports on his "peace mission" to the President.

Paul Reynaud
French Premier

Allies' pledge clears way for 'total war': Page 5.

Peace Appeal And Welles Go To White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—While President Roosevelt is continuing to apply unusual precautions to keep Sumner Welles' report on the European war completely confidential, leading American peace societies joined forces today to urge that the United States summon a conference of all neutral nations of the world.

The purpose of such a conference, it is declared, would not be to dictate to the belligerents terms on which the war should be ended, but rather to establish a

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

New Farmer Grows Crops For Industry, Not for Food

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 29—While chemists are turning chips and sawdust into sleek, shining plastics, research foresters are growing new varieties of trees that will fit the demands of industry and bring cash into farmers' pockets, the National Farm Chemurgic Conference was told at its sixth annual conference here.

This gathering of optimistic men, who believe they can build new frontiers for agriculture by finding non-food uses for crops through chemistry, had unfolded to them stories of encouraging accomplishments.

Shifts away from food crops with their price-depressing surpluses to crops with industrial uses like soybeans were reported. Gains in the tung oil and wood pulp industries, replacing imports with American-grown products, were told. The conference heard also of entirely new materials, like ethocel, now being made in the laboratory from products of the soil, which promises to serve as a base for plastics and lacquers, or to furnish fabric for textiles.

Evolution of Bean Soup

As Wheeler McMillen, President of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, put it:

"The very ancient art of agriculture is today in possession of new tools of such surpassing importance as we have barely begun to suspect. Organic chemistry, one of these new implements, applies terrific temperatures and tremendous pressures—and a pot of beans becomes an automobile part instead of a bowl of soup.

"The other great tool is in the hand of the plant geneticist who can change the plant itself to make it a more suitable raw material. He can put more oil or more protein in the soybean, pile cellulose faster in a tree, or make cotton grow to industrial specifications."

How Name Developed

Mr. McMillen, farm editor with the gift of oratory, gave the movement its odd name when he organized the Council six years ago, but the question "Just what is chemurgy?" is still heard in the convention halls here. The word, it is explained, was coined by taking the first syllable of the word chemistry and adding the syllable "urgy" based on the Greek word for work—chemistry at work for the farmer. But the word is given a broad meaning and has come to signify other branches of natural science and even of economics at work for the farmer.

One of the speakers, Phelps Vogelsang of the Dow Chemical Company, told what the research forester is doing to find new markets for products of the farm. His concern is to find a way to make millions of acres of cut-over land and the many thousands in nonproductive farm woodlots yield an income again. Find a tree that will grow quickly on such land, thrive and produce timber of high cellulose content, he reasoned, and you have an answer to this economic problem.

And the answer is being found. A number of new hybrid poplars have been produced, he said.

This Changing World

Italy and Germany—Believe, Obey, Fight! as an Italian Motto for Peacetime, but Not Now—No Enthusiasm for Nazi Germany

By H. B. Elliston

I beat Joachim von Ribbentrop to it in Italy, but neither Italy nor the world at large regarded the feat as a race, nor, indeed, paid any notice to my arrival ahead of the German Foreign Minister. The fact, however, is of some importance in my Continental observations. For Herr von Ribbentrop was the subject of my conversation with all and sundry in Italy while I was there.

There is need, as Dr. Johnson says, to keep all friendships in constant repair. Particularly is this the case with the Hitler-Mussolini friendship. At best it is a marriage of convenience for the apparent purpose of extorting blackmail. This was shown in the military pact of 1938 which was signed with a threatening flourish of trumpets. At the time I wrote that you could not take it for what it seemed. Now one hears that a secret clause insured that the military alliance wasn't to come into existence for five years. Italian diplomacy is the cleverest in Europe, and, no matter how strenuously the Germans may say that Italy is neutral because Germany wants Italy to be neutral, the fact of the matter is that Italy is neutral because the Italians want to be neutral.

Italy today is a land of contrasts between appearance and reality. It looks so military that you'd think the nation was at war. Uniforms are more frequent than in warring Britain. Most of the population that can pay the price (and many can!) may sport one of a variety of nice-looking uniforms which are available to any member of the Fascist Party. It gives you quite a shock to learn that that swagger-looking Italian taking an airing on the promenade at any Riviera resort who, you feel, must be at least a Field Marshal is only a party member on his day off from the office. It's "Tommy this and Tommy that" even when the bands aren't playing in Italy. Moreover, as soon as school is over, it isn't homework for the Italian boy, but a dash home for his uniform, in which he is due to appear for some parade or other. I met such groups everywhere. Finally, the illusion that the country is at war is accented by the liberal plastering of Italian walls with sayings about the higher virtues of fighting.

* * *

Talk to the Italians, however, and you'll find them almost belligerently pacifist. Believe, Obey, Fight is Mussolini's recipe for the Italians, but not in this war. I don't suggest that there is no martial ardor in the Italian breast. On the contrary, they are martial enough. But in this war, I have no doubt, there is not the slightest inclination to fight, either on Signor Mussolini's part or the people's.

Signor Mussolini, of course, is actuated by realpolitik and sentiment—in that order. The Duce knows it pays Italy to waste neither substance nor men by taking sides. On the sidelines, too, he can cash in as well as conserve. Italy is picking up trade that the belligerents have lost. I won't invoke the figures because after being in Europe, I shall doubt the statistics of most countries hereafter until the war is over. Statistics everywhere are in process of "harmonization" to the needs of either total war or of total obfuscation. It is the circumstances of the case that show neutrality to be fairly remunerative to Italy.

Sentimentally, too, Signor Mussolini is not pro-Nazi. He hasn't yet digested the Hitler-Stalin pact. That pact was signed with scant reference to Berlin's partner in the Axis. It is on record from Count Ciano's speeches that Mussolini advised Hitler not to make war on Poland. Relations between Italy and Poland had always been good; and the collusion of Herr Hitler and Mr. Stalin in dismembering Poland was an adequate and convincing reason for Italy more than ever to determine upon nonbelligerency.

Then Finland subjected the Axis, as I have previously reported, to great tension. Relations between Italy and Soviet Russia haven't been broken off, but there are no reciprocal ambassadors in either capital. In itself this must have a reaction upon Rome's relations to Herr Hitler's new-found partner in Moscow. Signor Mussolini seems to have taken a vow from Soviet conduct in Finland to prevent Sovietism from "crossing the Carpathians," whatever Berlin says.

* * *

Sentiment plays a primary part in the ordinary Italian's calculations. In all these years of official strain he has never entirely lost his liking for British and French. Certainly he hasn't accepted the official injunction that the Germans must take the place of the British in his affections.

This was obvious when the Hitler-Stalin pact was announced. The pact caused trouble to break out in northern Italy. The chief reason was jealousy over pay between the army regulations and the Fascist militia. The militia drew 15 lire a day, and the soldiery only 50 centimes. Dissatisfaction had been rife for some time over this favoritism, but, as the case was presented to me, it came to the surface in rioting when Herr Hitler and Mr. Stalin came together. "And this is the combination we may be expected to fight for!" the soldiers said in their wrath, and began street fights with the Fascists. Nothing about the trouble appeared in the newspapers, but, I was told, more than one hospital in northern Italy was filled with casualties. The trouble was more or less settled when the soldiers and militia were given equal treatment at one lira a day.

Otherwise, in my limited view, the Italian has learned obedience under the Duce. He knows little of what is going on outside Italy. "It's not for us to question these things," is the pat way of answering questions, and, when you see the dominating role played on Italy by the Fascist Party, you get some measure of what nonobedience would mean. A man, asked about his Fascist badge, said to me, without pride, "It's my title to work." He would have sold it to me as a souvenir but for the fact that he felt that, having recently sold one, he might not be able to get away again with the excuse of loss. But, as to Herr von Ribbentrop, one man, greatly daring, ventured: "It's hardly the moment for him to come, I should say."

Cotton Ice Cream? Chef Awaits Word

DALLAS, Texas, March 29 (AP)—Cotton, entirely too plentiful in the South, may serve a new purpose—as the base for ice cream.

Prosper Ingles, a young Belgian chef, served cotton ice cream at a banquet of southwest restaurant men last night. Now, he's awaiting their verdict. One of the largest manufacturers in the South has agreed to market the ice cream if returns are favorable.

The ice cream, made with special meal and extract from cotton as a base, looks something like pale chocolate and tastes something like a combination of maple nut and malted milk.

Mr. Ingles, pastry chef at a Dallas hotel, originated the product in co-operation with the State and the National Cotton Council.

Drive Against Oil Combines Declared Due

Antitrust suit to break up production and selling ends of $13,000,000,000 industry on way.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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NEW YORK, March 29—The biggest antitrust suit in history designed to break up the $13,000,000,000 oil industry into component fields and divorce the business of production and refining from that of marketing and transportation is in preparation, it is learned on good authority.

The drive is to be opened by the Justice Department, it is understood, with the object of increasing petroleum price competition and carrying over presumptive savings to American automobile drivers. The Justice Department will attempt to do in the oil industry what Congress did 30 years ago under the Hepburn Act in divorcing the big railroad companies from their coal properties, forcing them to organize the latter into separate corporations.

The prospective case will be the final scene in the three-act antitrust oil drama, of which the first was the Supreme Court victory for the Justice Department in the ethyl case on Monday ending a basic patent monopoly alleged to increase ultimate prices: and the second act the Supreme Court decision in the "Madison Oil" case expected to be handed down next Monday.

Under the Sherman Law

In the big "third act" the Sherman Law will be employed under the theory that it is broad enough to bring about the petroleum separation. When instituted the case will surpass in scope and ramifications any previous antitrust suit.

Tentative estimates made in 1936 placed the sum invested in the petroleum industry at over $13,000,000,000, with $5,600,000,000, in the production end, $3,700,000,000 in refining, about $950,000,000 in pipe lines, and $3,000,000,000 in marketing. The antitrust suit is designed to prevent companies marketing refined petroleum from engaging in one or more of the other three branches of the oil industry: production, refining or transportation.

Simultaneously with the antitrust suit, congressional action will be pressed, it is understood, designed to accomplish the same divorcement on a legislative basis. It is recalled that hearings on the Gillette-Harrington bill were held last year before a House sub-committee, while a special Judiciary subcommittee under Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, will take up the same measure shortly in the Senate. This bill would force divorcement by law if the antitrust drive proved unsuccessful.

Independent jobbers in the House hearings last year charged the oil industry was dominated by about 25 big integrated corporations, which brought the oil from the ground to the motorist's tank, at the same time operating tankers and pipe-lines.

Claim Marketing at a Loss

It was charged the big companies depend for their profits on production, refining and transportation, and frequently conduct marketing operations at a loss, to eliminate independents. A superfluity of filling stations is one result of the policy, it was charged, the cost of which is absorbed by profits in other parts of the integrated system. Absorption of such marketing loss will end, it was charged, when full control is obtained.

Other charges are that distributors of the big companies, whether wholesale or retail, are dominated by their suppliers. Independent refiners, it is charged, find distributive outlets closed in areas where prices are high. In low price territory, it is charged, apparent competition is maintained but prices are driven so low that independents cannot market and must pay the integrated companies controlled prices for crude oil.

Antitrust action to divorce big companies like Standard Oil of New Jersey from its filling-station system might last two or three years, it is estimated, with a struggle that would go to the Supreme Court.

With the ethyl and Madison cases out of the way, informed sources declare, the third act in the great anti-trust oil drama will be promptly opened with a bill filed for oil company divorcement shortly very likely in the southern District of New York.

Electric union is indicted: Page 2.

Polish General to Pay Visit to Boston April 16

Gen. Josef Haller, famous Polish military figure, will visit Boston on April 16, it is announced. The General gained fame as an officer in the Austrian Army before the World War. He was the founder of the Polish Legion. General Haller is now a Minister of State in the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Appeal Made to Save NLRB Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—An appeal by William M. Leiserson, President Roosevelt's latest appointee to the National Labor Relations Board, to spare the Economics Division of the Board may have greater weight in the Senate than in the House, which yesterday cut some $337,000 from the body's budgeted $3,180,000, by a vote of 160 to 90. The Economics Division will be eliminated if the House action is sustained.

Mr. Leiserson's last-minute letter, dated March 27, elicited in reply to a query by Representative Abe Murdock (D) of Utah, declared that the research carried on by the Economics Division is "essential to proper functioning of the Board and to efficient performances of the duties imposed on the Board by Congress."

Mr. Leiserson's strongly expressed views are considered significant because the habit has grown up among opponents of the Board to quote him favorably in contrast to the two other Board members, Chairman J. Warren Madden and Edwin S. Smith, from whose decisions he has frequently dissented.

The unpopularity of the Economics Division of the NLRB, within the House and, deeper than that, the apparent unpopularity of the Board itself as at present administered, was emphasized in yesterday's overwhelming vote reducing its budget by approximately 10 per cent at a time when the House "spenders" were riding rough-shod over the budget in other directions by adding $50,000,000 to Civilian Conservation Corps funds and $17,450,000 to the National Youth Administration.

Contrast in Action

No stronger contrast could be found than the treatment of these respective governmental agencies, and they were the first formal expression of House sentiment, indirectly expressed through the appropriation bill, in opposition to the Labor Board, which has been subject to a raking fire of criticism by the special Smith Committee.

The cut in Labor Board funds was directed specifically against the Economics Section of the Board, and against the employment of trial examiners, both cuts bringing an emphatic protest from Mr. Leiserson. His last-minute letter containing frank criticism of his own Board on other grounds, was put into the record and received practically no attention from the House, but is due to be a center of interest in the Senate, to which the whole fight will shortly be transferred.

Cites Needs of Board

"The work of the Board would be very seriously handicapped if it were deprived of the services of the Division," he wrote. "The notion that no need exists for a Division of Economic Research seems to me quite erroneous and can only be based on inadequate information."

Explaining that immediately after appointment he had checked over the whole operations of the Division, he said that he had come to the conclusion that the Research Division was "essential."

Mr. Leiserson frankly and bluntly agreed that "there is need for reorganization of the Administrative Division of the Board."

In language which will probably be unacceptable to the other two Board members he made a complaint of too many lawyers. But on the same ground, the proposal to eliminate "that part of the staff which is trained in economics and labor research seems to me to be particularly unwise at this time."

He declared that the work of the Economics Division is "not decreasing" and he found no other governmental agency equipped to carry on its work.

Not a Prosecuting Agency

Mr. Leiserson likewise assailed the "notion" that the NLRB is "primarily a prosecuting agency."

"It is a remedial and not a penal statute," he said. But the elimination of the fact-finding research part of the Board would tend to make the board more of a "prosecuting agency." This, he said, "would be very unfortunate."

In conclusion he declared that "the proposed drastic cut in the appropriation for trial examiners is likely to have the same effect of emphasizing prosecution rather than careful investigation and fact-finding."

Federal Food Stamp Program Faces Test in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Distribution of surplus farm products to Federal and local relief clients under the Federal food stamp program will have a preliminary test soon in one borough of New York City, a request by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare, revealed today.

Mayor La Guardia's first intimation that his talks on the subject with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, were approaching completion, came in a conference with representatives of the Workers' Alliance.

Problem Studied

While the Mayor announced that some time would intervene before negotiations were completed, members of the delegation, however, which was headed by Sam Wiseman, state organizer of the Alliance, an organization devoted to promoting interests of families on relief, said the Mayor had informed them the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation had decided to authorize extension of the program to New York.

The Mayor's request to Mr. Hodson was for a plan which would test the merits of the food stamp program of distributing surplus foodstuffs, as against the present program of distribution through welfare depots. Mr. Hodson said his Department was studying the situation with a view to comparing cost and efficiency of distribution, and that no borough had been selected for the preliminary test, since arrangements were still incomplete.

According to a statement by Mr. Wiseman, Mayor La Guardia told delegates of the Alliance that the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island had been mentioned by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as testing areas. Mr. Wiseman favored the Bronx as a starting point because of the high proportion of relief clients there.

Spokesmen of the Surplus Commodities Corporation in Washington saw many problems to be solved in the application of the program to New York. A first-hand survey by Federal representatives to determine relief needs here would be necessary prior to a testing of the plan, they said. Such a survey has not been called for in New York, an official revealed, thus placing New York in the same category with 700 other communities on the waiting list.

Food for Needy

Washington economists selected Rochester, N. Y., in 1939 as the first of half a dozen cities to launch the food stamp program, now operating in many cities, to distribute surplus foods to needy families through local grocers.

According to the plan, relief clients may receive from $1 to $1.50 in stamps for each member of their family for use in payment of ordinary foods at their local store. With each dollar's worth of regular stamps they receive 50 cents in special stamps to be exchanged for surplus foods. The plan has had co-operation of business and community interests generally in every city, according to reports of the Surplus Commodities Corporation, which handles the surplus food distribution as a subsidiary of the Department of Agriculture. A recent report stated that the program for 1940 called for distribution of free lunches to 5,000,000 school children and extension of the program to include the unemployed of 100 communities.

Stokowski's Wolf Hounds Him Sorely

PHILADELPHLA, March 29 (AP)—If it's true that music can soothe the wild best, then something is wrong with the technique of Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The blond maestro led a Norwegian elk-hound onto the Academy of Music stage at a children's concert to impersonate a wolf during a rendition of Prokofeiff's "Peter and The Wolf."

The orchestra played, but the hound wouldn't. He just tugged at his leash, looking bewildered. Finally—right in the middle of a flute solo—he let out a lusty yelp.

That ended the impersonation. Hopping down from the podium, Doctor Stokowski unceremoniously hustled the hound off the stage.

Adobe Days Recalled In Restored Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The State Department of Natural Resources has designated Lobero Theater, built by José Lobero in 1872, as an historical landmark. The first performance, 67 years ago, was an opera composed and directed by Lobero. In Santa Barbara's early days, the little adobe theater was the principal gathering place.

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Memories of Gen. Robert E. Lee

Virginia Conservation Commission

Scenes at 'Stratford', Virginia

Top—Typical kitchen of Colonial Virginia at "Stratford," the birthplace of General Lee. Center—Bedroom at "Stratford." Lower—The Lee Estate, "Stratford."

Virginia Proves Revelation to Tourists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington in the spring is a travel suggestion that needs no introduction, but few people realize how rewarding it is to continue farther and explore historic Virginia, the beautiful countryside that is the "Tidewater," and inland to the Blue Ridge Mountain range "Garden week"—falling this year April 22-27—when some 100 private homes are open to the public, is always popular, but there is always plenty to see at any time.

Some of the picturesqueness has given way to new construction. In Virginia one finds splendid new roads, up-to-date towns, delightful inns, a good sprinkling of "motor courts" for those who are looking for less formal lodgings than a hotel, and finally the restorations.

Epitomized by Williamsburg, similar smaller projects have been completed or are under way throughout this region, so hallowed by historic events from the time of the founding of Jamestown through the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, and it is easy to imagine oneself back in the days of the great land-owning families who directed the destinies of colony and nation.

Most of these regions may be visited in day trips from Washington—even the 100-mile Skyline Drive, one of the "musts," can be covered this way without any fatigue—but it is more rewarding to stay overnight in Richmond, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg or of course Williamsburg and enjoy Virginia hospitality—and food—as one goes.

A restoration which is only now coming to the point where the completed project can be visualized is Stratford, the Lee estate on the Potomac shore some 90 miles south from Washington. It is still so new and so extensive that few realize its significance. Nothing less than a whole day will do for a visit there. Before you know it, it will be time for lunch—a delectable feast of foods mostly produced on the premises—and the afternoon will still be too short to cover the rest of the grounds.

Like Mount Vernon, Stratford is owned and maintained by a group of women, the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation. The mansion, built before 1730 by the grandson of the first American Lee, was lived in by the family until 1822 and

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

was the birthplace of General Lee and his home during earliest childhood. It was purchased in 1929 by the Foundation and a good start has been made in the great work of repair and rebuilding. It still has only a few visitors, however, compared with Mount Vernon or even Monticello, and if you are fortunate in your choice of days you may really have a chance to chat with the guide who shows you about.

As preface to the visit, read Burton Kendrick's stirring "The Lees of Virginia," and the Foundation's memorial volume, "Stratford Hall, the Great House of the Lees," by Ethel Armes. The story of the mansion begins back in the time of George I, when men wore wigs that curled to their shoulders and every well-born Virginia lad crossed to the mother-country for his education as a matter of course. Revolutionary days brought a broader outlook to Stratford as its five splendid sons looked north to New England and with the Adamses of Boston formed the famous "Lee-Adams Junto" that practically forced through the Revolution. "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Washington's young friend and officer, spanned the gap until the Civil War, for his son, born in the father's declining years, was General Lee. The family's final blaze of brilliance burst from almost dying embers, for "Light Horse Harry," brilliant but improvident, threw his fortune to the winds and the events that resulted in the loss of Stratford were marked by tragedy and scandal.

The mansion and its many dependencies are being restored as they were in the period of their builder, except for one parlor and the "mother's room," which look as they did in the time of Robert E. Lee's parents. Under a program more ambitious than Mount Vernon's or Monticello's the estate is gradually being restored as an old-time functioning plantation which, with the admission dues from visitors, will eventually make it self-sustaining. Crops are harvested, grains ground in an old-time mill, hams and turkeys smoked, and even the raising of thoroughbred horses is being revived.

Unique in this country, the mansion antedates the porticoed Greek Revival great houses that typify the South for most of us. It stems directly back to England, a copy in miniature of the English country houses that the builder visited when he went "home." In 1730 Stratford was not far removed from uncleared Indian country, yet Thomas Lee reproduced, down to the last stone baluster in the great outside stairway, what he knew in the land of his ancestors. There is dignity, almost majesty, in its simplicity, and something rather touching, too.

Millbank Fund Reports Donating $11,550,093

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Milbank Memorial Fund, during the 35 years since its establishment in 1905 by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, has expended $11,550,093.88 for grants and projects of a philanthropic nature, according to its report for 1939 published today. Of this sum, public health work absorbed $7,384,498.94 (about 64 per cent), while social welfare undertakings received $1,647,378.89, and education and research were aided respectively in the amounts of $1,094,084.60 and $1,424,131.45.

Although in normal years the major part of Fund income has been devoted to local, state and national projects, occasionally contributions have been made to foreign causes. As examples of these beneficiaries the report cites: the Health Organization of the League of Nations, the Mass Education Movement in China, the Serbian Child Welfare Association, the American School in Tokyo and the Grenfell Endowment.

Church and Train Data Supplied by Telephone

MERCER, Pa., (AP)—The Bell Telephone Company's local office has announced it is not only dropping a five-cent charge for giving out the time, but will also give free to subscribers information on train schedules, time of church services and what movies are showing.

The company asked subscribers not to ask "the location of fires when the siren sounds," however, "because such requests at times of emergency interrupt regular service."

Effect of Sterling Control On Neutrals Under Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—While Government circles profess unconcern at the steep depreciation of sterling since the control measures were launched on March 26, there is a good deal of influential opinion, both in the city and among the general public, that the effects on British prestige among the neutrals may be considerable.

Some even question whether the purpose of the control, which is to build up foreign exchange for purchases abroad—in particular from America—will be realized. They believe that the Government may find its financial and trade difficulties increased rather than solved.

The effect of the fall of sterling upon the neutrals is considered serious, since, although the free market is admittedly narrow and of little significance, as compared with those parts of it that Britain controls, to many neutrals the free rate is the barometer of a country's financial and economic position.

Germany, it is already evident, knows how to distort the situation and implant doubts regarding the stability of the official rate.

Funk's Speech Quoted

Evidence of this was recently supplied in a speech by Dr. Walther Funk, Reich Minister of Economic Affairs, when he maintained that the reichsmark had not depreciated as a result of the war, whereas free sterling had. What Dr. Funk omitted to say was that the reichsmark has long been in fact merely a nominal currency, and that the registermark, which really counts for foreign trade, is quoted at over 10 to the dollar as contrasted with the official rate of 2.5.

Apart from the "psychological consequences," some are expressing doubt as to whether the new regulations will bring compensating gains in foreign exchange. It may, they think, cheapen exports at the expense of increasing the cost of imports and thereby "court danger of yet another twist to the inflationary spiral."

Prestige Issue Raised

Some financial writers affirm that these violent fluctuations in free sterling could be simply and cheaply remedied by official action and that it would be well worth doing.

But in any case if the Government intends to leave free sterling to its own devices, then, writes the Financial News, "the new policy can increase our exchange resources only if pushed to its logical conclusion of abolishing the demand for sterling entirely. If that point were reached, all of Britain's trade would be invoiced in foreign exchange and foreign balances would be effectively blocked. And in the meantime the unofficial rate would have been pushed down to levels disastrous to our international prestige."

Electric Union Is Indicted In N. Y. on Antitrust Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The lines were drawn today in a new "trust-busting" drive by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice against alleged monopoly practices in labor and construction fields, following the federal indictment of Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and five associations of electrical and plumbing contractors, charged with maintaining a virtual monopoly over certain phases of electrical construction in New York City.

In 10 counts it was charged that by means of an agreed boycott, out-of-state electrical manufacturers were excluded from the local market, with the result that the electrical union was able to obtain additional work for its members which would not have existed without the boycott.

Replying to this latest government drive in a campaign which has already moved against other elements of the building and construction industry and longshoremen's and teamsters' unions in the city, Harry van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of Local 3, termed the indictments of "vicious attack" and promised that the union would contest the Government's case right up through the United States Supreme Court.

Charged With Collusion

The employers' groups and the union were charged with collusion in one indictment, while in three other true bills the union and some of its officials alone were named in offenses against employers. Criminal charges against former and present officers of the contractors' groups and officials of the union were made, including violations punishable by imprisonment for a year and a $5,000 fine.

The contractor associations, the indictment charges, worked in conjunction with the union by agreeing to purchase only electrical control and starter apparatus made in New York City and by affirming that if any equipment came from outside the State, it was to be in an incompleted state. Thus, it was alleged, "made work" was created for members of Local 3.

If, however, any of the electrical equipment should come across state lines in a completed sttae, the indictment charged it was agreed that the equipment was to be unwired and unassembled and then rewired and reassembled by members of Local 3 before installation.

Went to Extreme Limits

This boycott, it was charged, was not lifted even for out-of-state manufacturers whose products were made by members of brother locals of Local 3 in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Where certain favored concerns were permitted to assemble fixtures in other States, the indictment charged, then Local 3 required the manufacturers to use inefficient, unnecessary, uneconomical and unreasonable methods of assembling. These practices caused a "virtually complete destruction of interstate commerce," it was contended.

In a reply to the indictments, one of the indicted associations, the New York Electrical Contractors' Association, Inc., through Herman L. Weisman, its attorney, declared that if a contractor attempted to install material lacking the union label, he would face a strike. The Government, he charged, was indicting businessmen for "not being in perpetual conflict with their working men and the union representing them."

Replies for Union

Mr. van Arsdale issued a statement for the indicted union which declared in part:

"Every charge in the indictment is centered upon the activities of the officers and representatives of Local 3 for endeavoring to secure and maintain employment for members of the union. In this case the cry of 'racketeer' cannot be used to cover up the vicious attack now being made against unions which has so far confused the public mind. It is most significant that not one of the indictments charges any present officer or representative of our organization with extortion, graft or corruption."

Local 3, it is recalled, has been in Federal Court since Oct. 14, 1937, charged by 11 major electrical manufacturers with boycotting their products. Early in the 1939 season at the World's Fair, Local 3 called a strike in a dispute with the New York Telephone Company. This year, however, a signed contract with the Fair authorities bars all strikes by the union.

Drive against oil combine: Page 1.

Photographer in Kentucky Wins $1,200 With Uncompleted Novel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Alfred A. Knopf, book publisher who sought promising authors through fellowship grants, has found three—a fiction-writer who is a portrait photographer, a biographer who is a research scholar and a historian who is a professor of journalism.

The first triad of $1,200 grants, which Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., intends to give yearly to authors of promise in each of the three literary fields, to enable them to complete worth-while books, were announced today. They go to Wallace M. Kelly, portrait photographer of Lebanon, Ky., in fiction; Dr. Wheaton J. Lane, research scholar at Princeton University, in biography, and Henry Ladd Smith, professor of journalism at the University of Kansas, in history.

The closing date for the Fellowship competitions last Dec. 29 brought 510 applications—357 in fiction, 66 in history and 87 in biography. Each applicant was asked to submit part of the book he was writing, together with examples of previous work and letters of recommendation. Each winner will receive, besides the outright grant of $1,200, publication of his book when completed on the usual royalty basis.

Mr. Kelly's winning novel is to be a story of central Kentucky, a shifting picture of a village through three decades, with the passing of the old dominant families and the rise of those who formerly had been at the bottom of the social scale. Mr. Lane's biography will deal with the life of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, while Professor Smith's project is the history of air transport development in America.

Australia Gets Bird-Book Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A remarkable windfall comes to the Australian National capital in the gift of hundreds of books, comprising the ornithological library of Gregory Mathews, author of "Birds of Australia." Mr. Mathews has helped to place the names of Australian birds on a sound basis, a difficult task, since only recently has the classification of the nation's wild fowl been reduced to a standard basis. In reference to his work, he said:

"It seems strange that I went to England to write a book about Australian birds. The material was in Australia, but I had to have access to the world's literature about birds, and that could only be gained in England. An author of a bird book must know what everybody has written before him. My book contains more than 400,000 references. Searching for these, and writing the book, occupied 16 years. I had many helpers, in all parts of Australia. I acquired 40,000 specimens of Australian birds."

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Both Parties Have Eye On 'Man With the Hoe'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The pre-convention political campaign is taking on a faster pace and the focus of its most intense activity is today directed to the agricultural Midwest, the historic barometer of national elections.

The "Man With the Hoe" whose independent and shifting vote enabled the New Deal to pile up its sweeping majorities in 1932 and 1938 is the object of the most earnest solicitude of both major parties, and from present indications it is apparent that the much courted American farmer is still open-minded on the issues and the personalities of this presidential year.

No clear-cut issue and no single candidate, Republican or Democratic, is yet galvanizing the interest of the farm-belt. This contrasts markedly from the picture four years ago when former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas loomed as the Republican nominee months ahead of the convention against the certain re-nomination of President Roosevelt who later showed that he still commanded a majority following in strategic agricultural areas.

Republicans Have the Edge So Far

Today, due in part, perhaps, to the fact that the Democratic pre-convention campaigning is retarded by the uncertainty of whether the President will or will not run again, the most evident signs of political change have been beneficial to the Republican cause and its party leaders are buoyantly convinced that the tide which carried them to an increase of 80 seats in the House of Representatives in 1928 is still running in their direction.

Republican hopes are encouraged by recent public opinion polls in such States as Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota. This evidence, of a type which admittedly forecast the 1936 results with notable accuracy, shows a paradoxical condition.

It shows that while 64 per cent of a representative group of Midwest farmers records itself in favor of the Roosevelt farm program, while 68 per cent think that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has done a splendid job of work, still 54 per cent state that they would prefer to see a Republican elected President this year and only 37 per cent would vote for Mr. Roosevelt if he is again a candidate.

Such a census of opinion is, however, far from conclusive because it is taken before the impact of the actual party platform and the campaign itself. But it is leading.

Straws in Iowa and Ohio

More significant are the results of the latest by-elections in Iowa and Ohio. A modest straw in the wind was the re-election of a Republican representative from the Sixth District in Iowa by a 2 per cent larger vote than that by which the Republicans won two years ago. A major straw in the wind is the 7 per cent gain in two Ohio by-elections, a result which is being studied with more than usual interest and received by the Republicans with more than usual enthusiasm because Ohio political opinion has been a true reflection of national political opinion since 1892. In 48 years, Ohio has never cast its electoral votes for a losing presidential candidate.

The recent vote in the Twenty-second Ohio District re-elected a Republican representative by a 62.6 per cent majority, a gain of 7.1 per cent over 1938, but in the Seventeenth Ohio District a Republican displaced a Democrat in a district which, by itself alone, has been a miniature barometer of national elections. This district was Democratic through the Wilson Administration, was Republican from 1920 to 1930, was Democratic through 1938 and has now gone back to the Republican column.

The Republicans are hailing Ohio and the Republican National Convention is certainly going to hear from Ohio when it comes to making its presidential nomination and writing the party platform. Ohio will present Senator Robert A. Taft as the Party's best candidate for the presidency. Ohio will present its Governor, John W. Bricker, as its "dark horse" favorite if a compromise decision seems necessary.

And the Midwest outlook will be very much present at Philadelphia since Former Governor Landon, as 1936 Republican standard bearer, and chairman of the 1940 Kansas delegation, will go to the convention intent upon exercising the fullest possible influence in behalf of a liberal Republican nominee and a liberal Republican platform.

Hearty Midwest Welcome for Dewey

© International

Thomas E. Dewey

Even before he had a chance to step off the train at St. Louis, the New York District Attorney who is seeking the Republican Presidential nomination was surrounded by a group of enthusiastic Missouri Republicans. St. Louis was Mr. Dewey's first stop on a pre-convention campaign tour of the Middle West.

Dewey Charges WPA in Grip of Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 29—Against a background of charges that the New Deal Administration in Washington has "a vested interest in continued depression," Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who is making a campaign swing through the Middle West, continued his detailed arraignment before an estimated crowd of 20,000 at the Chicago Stadium. His speech was titled "A Calendar of Unpunished Crimes."

Besides unleashing some of the most severe indictments of the campaign in his attack on the New Deal which he charged with playing politics with relief, the candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, speaking under auspices of the Illinois State Republican Central Committee and over the Columbia Broadcasting System, denounced the Chicago Democratic organization headed by Mayor Edward J. Kelley and National Committeman P. A. Nash. From Chicago, Mr. Dewey goes to Wisconsin, the scene of his first contest for convention delegates in the State primary election April 2.

"Corrupting the Electorate"

On friendly ground, as indicated by straw votes hinting that Illinois might easily slip into the Republican column in November, Mr. Dewey took up the trail of what he called "abuses of power of the last seven years which were committed for the simple and ugly purpose of corrupting the electorate of the United States."

Specific accusations against the Works Progress Administration, predecessor to the Works Projects Administration, led into several states. Mr. Dewey began with a generalization committing his candidacy and his Party to "provide relief for the needy."

"This Administration," he said, "professes great concern for the underprivileged. It parades its generosity toward the unfortunate victims of its own economic failure. To hear them tell it one would almost think the New Dealers invented kindness and human decency. The fact is that every responsible person believes in the obligation of Government to provide relief for the needy. Every decent citizen goes one step further than the New Deal. Every decent citizen insists that relief must be free of politics."

The trail of Mr. Dewey's charges against WPA and the New Deal led first into Kentucky and touched upon the re-election of Senator Alben W. Barkley, New Deal leader in the Senate.

"The official record shows," he said, "that in 32 counties of Kentucky Government employees on Government time prepared lists of WPA workers for the Barkley campaign. These were mimeographed on official WPA stationery. In county after county the workers were asked to sign pledges to vote for Senator Barkley. Men who refused to sign this political pledge were discharged."

Charges of Coercion

In Tennessee, the speaker charged, "intimidation and coercion" were used in soliciting campaign funds from persons on relief and WPA rolls.

"Ordinarily men go to jail for the crimes of intimidation and coercion," he declared. "But not the officers of the WPA. Under the New Deal this is high statesmanship. For New Dealers this is the way to the more abundant life."

In Arkansas, Mr. Dewey charged that the sum of $500 was collected from 12 certain WPA workers for the 1938 senatorial campaign—an average of $42. "And by a crowning touch," he charged, "these contributions were described as 'voluntary' by the vulture in human form who collected them."

Pennsylvania's place on "A Calendar of Unpunished Crimes" was represented by the speaker with charges that WPA workers were summoned to Democratic headquarters and solicited for campaign contributions; that owners of trucks used by WPA were "shaken down" for $100 each; that Republican workers were shifted from jobs near their homes to jobs 40 miles away from their homes; that in Northampton County supervisory officials on a sewing project took $1.50 apiece from women workers for tickets to a Democratic meeting; that in Luzerne County numerous WPA workers, including women, were threatened with loss of their relief employment if they refused to change their registration from Republican to Democratic—and that this threat was actually carried out.

Illinois Case Cited

The speaker charged that in Illinois, three weeks before the 1938 primary election, 450 men were specially hired by WPA for "road construction," that every one of them was under orders and actually working in a primary campaign, that each man had his card signed by Charles Schwartz, campaign manager in the primary contest, and that practically all were dismissed the day after election.

"The law calls that grand larceny," said Mr. Dewey. "But of course nobody went to jail. That's not even petit larceny under the New Deal."

"Nine votes in the family," the speaker charged, "was cause for certifying a WPA applicant in South Dakota.

He quoted what purported to be a letter from a United States senator to a WPA applicant in North Carolina, saying: "If you will furnish this office with a letter of recommendation from the Democratic chairman of your county, I will be more than glad to take up your case with the WPA. . . . This procedure is followed in all instances."

Considering the Nation as a whole, Mr. Dewey gave figures to support his accusation that "this policy of corruption of the ballot is practically the only policy which the Administration has consistently followed."

In 1937, he asserted, in the four months preceding November, "business was rapidly declining. Nine hundred thousand men lost their jobs. Were they assisted by WPA? There was no election that year. No less than 127,000 men were thrown off WPA pay rolls during those four months of decreasing employment."

But in 1938, he charged, in the same four months, when private employment increased by more than 1,000,000, WPA pay rolls were increased by 327,000.

Concluding, Mr. Dewey predicted that "the people of this country will no longer tolerate a vested interest in human misery. This year they will choose an Administration which can be trusted with relief—to help the needy and not for political profit."

Atlanta Sets Up Commission To Bring County Up to Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A local Government Commission, headed by John E. Smith, former grand jury foreman, has been set up to formulate changes and improvements in the existing system of city and county government.

The present system of government in Atlanta and Fulton County has been in existence nearly 50 years, and most experts who have studied the local situation feel that it is inadequate to the scope of today's problems. Within 15 years, so great has been the growth of the city as a distributing, transportation and trading center that the earlier community, in which Atlanta was inclosed almost wholly within Fulton County, has expanded to one in which greater Atlanta now incloses the major portion of what was old Fulton County, before Milton and Campbell Counties were included.

A movement has been on foot here for several years to merge the County and City activities, particularly in the Police and School Departments, in order to save administrative expense. This move has met with little success, largely because of the tremendous readjustment that would be necessary in the school systems, to align a city 8-3-3 graded system with a county 9-4 graded system. Very serious problems of adjustment of the buildings, particularly in the county's extra grammar grade, are a leading obstacle to this plan. The police problem is largely one of dovetailing urban problems with a county system that is largely engaged in protecting and patrolling rural roads.

Mr. Smith has stated that his Commission expects to make recommendations that will meet the needs of the public and that the Commission will then see to it that the activity is supported by the organizations best able to get results from these recommendations.

California University Air Course Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Women as well as men students at the University of California here envision a career in commercial flying as a result of the recently inaugurated civilian pilot training course her under the Civilian Aeronautics Authority.

Everyone Told to Do Bit In Building World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Each individual must assume personal responsibility in building democratically a lasting peace. This was voiced as the keynote for all American activity, at a recent joint meeting of the Southern California Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and the Southern California Branch of the League of Nations Association.

The keynote was voiced by Pierre de Lanux, French "propaganda" lecturer, who is touring the United States. M. de Lanux frankly admitted that if Americans heeded the keynote, the result would benefit the Allies; but his remarks, even though "propaganda," were received by the peace workers as untainted urgings for better citizenship on their part. In the words of M. de Lanux: "Foreign affairs are still public affairs."

Peace Is Topic

The meeting centered on the general topic of "Efforts Toward Peace." Among speakers were Mrs. Frank Rospaw, President of the local district of the California Federation of Women's Clubs and delegate to the 1940 Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, in Washington; and Mrs. Malbone W. Graham, head of the local district of the American Association of University Women, delegate to the 1940 Washington peace conference, and to the 1940 League of Nations Association meeting in New York.

M. de Lanux, a war correspondent, radio commentator, and affiliate of the League of Nations and the French Ministry of Information, urged every person to ask: "What should I do for world peace?" and then do it, and not to rest until it is done.

The present task is relatively simple, M. de Lanux pointed out. He said most thinkers have agreed that some sort of world federation is inevitable if peace is to be gained and preserved.

"You are not asked to think up any new invention," he said, "for the machinery is already perceived; you are not asked to develop courage, for you have demonstrated courage in tackling national problems; what we do ask is that you have faith in working toward the objective of a world federation."

Way Out of Chaos

M. de Lanux interjected from time to time direct urgings for everyone to study and prove that a world federation is the only way out of recurrent war and chaos. This individual search and conviction is the essence of democracy, he affirmed, concluding that a true, workable world order can come only from individual responsibility.

Melvyn Douglas, film actor, asked: "Since the growth of dictators seems to arise out of economic despair of the masses, and since such a potential exists in the United States, France, and Britain, what is the present chance for dictatorship or communism to arise in the so-called democracies?"

M. de Lanux answered: "The attraction of communism and dictatorship to the democracies, despite the desperate situation of the masses, is at its lowest place in history. This is due to the recent disillusionment even among honest Marxists who had thought that Russia was leading the way to emancipation of the masses. The disillusionment came as a result of the pact between Stalin and Hitler, and its obvious results in the subjugation of Poland and perhaps even Finland."

Masses See Betrayal

M. de Lanux said the masses who made up the potential for communism now believe that both Lenin and Stalin betrayed them. He quoted a Paris taxi driver who said: "How they fooled us! We see clearly now."

In a warless world of the future, predicted M. de Lanux, economic sanctions will be the only major weapon needed for order. He held that a world federation must precede the use of such sanctions, which in reality never have been properly tried.

Teamsters' Chief Backs Third Term

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29 (AP)—The veteran head of the American Federation of Labor teamsters' union put himself unmistakably on record today in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt.

Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers since 1907, urged and predicted Mr. Roosevelt's re-election in a signed editorial in the union's official magazine.

The editorial, in the publication's April issue, was mailed today from headquarters here to the union's more than 450,000 members.

In the last two Presidential campaigns Mr. Tobin was chairman of the Democratic National Committee's Labor Division.

Invention Watched as Opener of Way to Jobs

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On With the Job
Three-part series of 36 articles. Eleventh of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million"

WASHINGTON—What new inventions and discoveries may revolutionize living and employment conditions in the United States in the next 10 to 25 years?

We marvel at the rapidity with which the modern child accustoms himself to radio, the telephone, the airplane. But what will the youngsters of the next generation take as a matter of course? At what strange new jobs will their fathers earn a living?

It is customary to speak of the present age as one of great change, as though it were a turbulent transition period between two plateaus of calm, but economists and sociologists predict that the first two decades of the twentieth century will be only the preface to greater changes.

What vast new industries will grow up in the second third of the twentieth century to furnish new sources of employment? And how can the adjustment from outmoded jobs to twentieth century production, commonly known as "technological change" be cushioned? What is the "shape of things to come"? What new inventions promise added jobs and comfort to the American people? What natural resources can be harnessed to better mankind? To mention a few lines, important developments impend, without much doubt, in the following:

Where to Look

1. Air conditioning equipment—Applicants for patents on air conditioning devices are said to be coming into the U. S. Patent Office at the rate of 300 a day. Full development of this "resource" may have enormous effect on southern cities and may stimulate the growth of factories in the warmer regions.

2. Photo-electric cell, or "electric eye"—This versatile instrument may regulate auto traffic, read, perform mathematical calculations and do many things yet undreamed of. A waitress approaches a door with a tray in both hands; the door swings open for her to pass. In a factory, the "eye" will watch the cans go by on a belt and pick out the defective ones, without getting tired.

3. Synthetic rubber—Commercial rubber has been produced heretofore from the sap of the rubber tree. Experiments indicate, however, that rubbers are not only producible from what are now considered weed plants, but recently a synthetic product has been produced from acetylene gas.

4. Prefabricated houses — Though the construction industry has been slow to accept the prefabricated house, because of the technological unemployment angle, it is becoming more and more generally recognized as the solution to the housing needs of the great mass of the American population.

5. Automobile trailers — When mass production cheapens the prices of trailers, they may supplement and in some cases replace the stationary dwelling.

6. Television—The effectiveness of television in bringing opera, the stage, parades, city sights, visits to resorts, sports, and national events to the fireside depends to a large extent on the enlargeability of television screens, and control of patents and programs.

7. Facsimile — Development of this invention may result in the printing of daily newspapers with pictures right at home.

8. Tray agriculture—It has already been found that many foods, such as potatoes and tomatoes, can be grown in tanks of chemicals with a much higher yield per plant than when soil is used.

Social Questions Rise

To these we may add highway lighting, polarized glass, frozen foods, plastics, insulation, synthetic silk hose, all of which hold promise of new enterprises for industrialists.

Each has its subsidiary industries, too. The streamlined auto brought a need for corresponding highways. The increasing popularity of the airplane calls for more and better-equipped airports.

All bring social problems with them; for as fast as a new industry appears on the horizon, promising thousands of new jobs, an old one folds up. Old industries and certain old products must continue to disappear in favor of new ones. Consequent periods of difficult adjustment to labor must occur, unless economic planning provides some way to lessen the difficulty. The problem is how to use what can be produced in an equitable way, at the same time planning to employ suitably for cultural and other activities the increasing leisure which is brought about. Inventors of the Rust cotton picker estimate that it can pick in 7½ hours as much cotton as a good hand picker can pick in five weeks. If it were thrown upon the market without planning, it is estimated that it would displace over 75 per cent of the labor of the south.

The glass industry, now turning its attention to glass brick and glass houses, is at the same time losing out on the milk bottle, which is being replaced in many communities by less expensive paper containers.

Federal Board Favored

Each new development, then, brings its challenge. Many people believe that an over-all Federal planning board, enlarging and making permanent the functions of the present National Resources Board, would be a help in lessening the dislocations that come with new industries. This body would make a continuous study of the trends of natural science and invention, dovetailing its work with the various Government employment and work agencies.

Development of the nation's latent resources depends to a large extent on the availability of cheap power. In 1935, the Federal Power Commission estimated the undeveloped water power of the United States at 52,628,900 kilowatts installed capacity. About two thirds of the unused sites were in the Pacific northwest and the Pacific southwest.

Power Undeveloped

The United States already leads the world in the amount of power available and used. The per capita use of electricity increased from 30 kilowatt hours per year in 1902 to 734 in 1935, or more than 15 times as fast as the population growth. But there are vast potential supplies of power from sun, fuels, water falls, gasoline, wood, alcohol and wind, yet to be developed and harnessed.

Great dams, with reclamation or power projects attached, of the type of Boulder Dam or Grand Coulee, may bring employment to thousands of families, including perhaps the much-publicized Grapes of Wrath "okies," forced out of their homes in the Great Plains and Dust Bowls by successive years of drought and get-rich-quick farming methods. In years to come, tide-harnessing projects, modeled after the long-delayed "Quoddy" in northern Maine, may become a practical source of electric power.

The United States faces depletion of its mineral resources. But national diligence may result in the discovery of new resources to replace those that are being depleted. Exploration for new types of minerals is in its infancy. If discovery of new deposits should cease today, authorities say, there would be enough coal to last 2,000 years. Ultimate exhaustion of many minerals is inevitable, but resourceful men are expected to find substitutes often better than the product they replace.

Seed Flax in Oregon Urged as Cash Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—A new flax crop is developing in Western Oregon, Dr. D. D. Hill, associate agronomist at Oregon State College, reports in an experimental extension bulletin, "Seed Flax Production in Oregon." Seed flax offers good possibilities as a cash crop, Dr. Hill said.

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Turks Report Allied Pact If War Moves to South

ANKARA, Turkey, March 29 (AP)—Turkish military quarters today declared that a full agreement has been reached with French and British Army, Navy, and Air Force chiefs on plans for tripower co-operation in case war comes to the Balkans or Near East.

Officers of the three countries were said to have drafted minute plans for all phases of military activity at their recent meeting in Aleppo and to have agreed to further strengthening of the British-French Armies in the Near East.

At the same time, all French and British Envoys to the Balkans and Hungary prepared to return to their capitals for conferences on the situation in Southeastern Europe and the Near East.

It was reported that in case of war with Germany and Soviet Russia in the Southeast, the Turkish-British-French forces would strike immediately at Russian oil fields.

Refik Saydam, Turkish Premier, was in Istanbul en route to inspect Turkish fortifications on the Bulgarian frontier.

Score for Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey — Turkey's apparent decision to take up arms on the side of the Allies should war come to the Balkans has not only thrown the balance of military power in the Near East on the side of the Allies, but has clinched the first and probably most decisive Allied diplomatic victory so far over Germany.

In the last war Turkey fought with Germany, and until the recent alignment with Great Britain, Turkey was in close financial, economic, military and cultural relationship with Germany.

Today the scene has shifted. German influence in Turkey has practically ceased.

The recent liquidation of the Krupp shipbuilding firm in Golden Horn at Istanbul, and the dismissal and deportation of German technicians and other experts in the service of governmental departments registered an unprecedented blow on German influence in Turkey and began a dark chapter in the politico-economic affairs of a half century of close Turko-German friendly relationship.

The name of Krupp was a relative and a potent one in Turkish history. Early in the century the rivalry between this great armament works and French Schneider-Creusot played a great part in drawing the Kaiser's hand into Turkish intrigue. The result was a valuable alliance in the last war.

Many Posts for Germans

In post-war years Turkey employed a great number of German experts in its newly growing industries, factories, railroads and engineering enterprises. German technicians trained and supervised the army, navy and armament works. Berlin military academies trained and prepared most of the Turkish army officers; Kemal Ataturk, founder of the Turk Republic, and President Inonu were educated in Germany. The Reich also supplies the University of Stanboul and Ankara Agricultural College with professors.

After the founding of the Republic, Turkey, despite badly needed foreign co-operation, pursued a policy of suppression of foreign capital and trade, fearing that foreign capital might act as a spearhead to foreign influence. But the German influence was deeply rooted in the new Republic, and in 1927 Turkey concluded two important treaties with Germany—one a trade treaty, the other a convention on the rights of German citizens in Turkey. These treaties gave Germany a better foothold in Turkish commerce and politics.

The first document gave the Reich a favored position. The second was based on the fundamental of complete equality in the rights of German residents in Turkey. Germans had the right to own any property in Turkey, including land, to move freely within the Turkish Republic, and to receive all possible assistance from the Turkish authorities.

Pro-Germanism in Turkey became even more aggressive after Reichsführer Hitler's rise to power and especially after Franz Von Papen's arrival in Ankara as Ambasador.

Credit Deal Completed

Within a week after the Munich conference, the Reich Economic Minister, Dr. Walther Funk, arrived at Ankara and put over a sizeable trade pact and credit deal. The Krupp works had already supplied material for the refortification of the Dardanelles, which had been allowed Turkey by the Montreux conference of 1936. The German shipyards were also turning out submarines for the Turkish navy.

Dr. Funk achieved much success in restoring the relationship that existed during and before 1914 between the two countries. Herr Hitler delayed pressing the advantage until the Chamberlain coalition was well under way, when he rushed Herr von Papen to Ankara as ambassador. This time Herr von Papen offered President Inonu the prospect of a solid bloc—Turkey and the Balkans welded to the Rome-Berlin Axis. Despite the advice of his Army men, President Inonu turned Herr von Papen down.

But in the past year European unrest and aggression on the part of the Fascist powers caused Turkey to feel insecure.

The pact of May 12, 1939, pledged Great Britain and Turkey to mutual assistance against aggression "in the Mediterranean area." On the may it was a check to possible moves by Italy, Turkey's traditional rival in the Mediterranean, North Africa, and the Balkans. Diplomatically, it was the first time, since Prime Minister Chamberlain started his series of territorial guarantees in the Near East, that he scored directly at the expense of Germany.

France Mints Medals for Heroes

© International

Recompense for the Brave in Warfare

Anticipating a large crop of heroes when the war on the Western Front really gets under way, the French Government is preparing the laurels in advance. Five hundred Croix de Guerre medals and an equal number of Medaille Militaire are being turned out daily at the French Mint in Paris. Picture above shows workman varnishing the medals.

League to Aid Finland

GENEVA, March 29 (AP)—After six days of unofficial consultations in London and Paris, Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, today informed the Finnish Government that the League would give "all possible assistance" in the reconstruction of Finland.

Informed quarters here said that M. Avenol's reply to Finnish appeals for continued aid indicated the Allies were agreed that they must retain their stake in the Far North by helping the Finns get back on their feet.

A League Assembly resolution adopted in December called for material and humanitarian help to Finland during the Finnish-Russian War.

The Finnish note, addressed to the League March 21, was published today. It asked that "material and humanitarian assistance be continued by the League and its members in order to bring about complete restoration of the country as speedily as possible with a view to guaranteeing its future."

The reference to a guarantee for the future was interpreted in some League quarters as meaning that the Finns want Allied help in building a new Mannerheim line and strengthening Finnish armaments as a safeguard against any future Russian attack.

M. Avenol's reply was sent in the form of a telegram to Finnish Premier Risto Ryti and a formal note handed to Rudolf Holsti, the Finnish Minister to Geneva.

Both stated the League would be glad "to continue its assistance." The note to Mr. Holsti added that the Finnish request would be transmitted to all League members.

Finnish Losses

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, thanking the American Red Cross for aid extended to Finland, estimated in a letter made public today that half a million Finns lost "every worldly possession" in the fight against Russia.

Australia Wheat Crop Exceeds Estimates and Hits a Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—According to figures furnished to the Australian Wheat Board by licensed receivers of grain, the 1939-40 wheat crop is a record for Australia, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Clive McPherson, announced here.

The quantity delivered by growers to date, said Mr. McPherson, was 193,304,000 bushels, and it was estimated that the total would not be less than 195,000,000 bushels. Assuming that 20,000,000 bushels were retained on farms, the crop must have yielded 215,000,000 bushels, or slightly more than the previous record of 214,000,000 bushels in 1932-33.

This latest estimate shows a tremendous increase on earlier official estimates of the harvest.

The latest estimates for each state are: New South Wales, 77,500,000 bushels; Victoria, 47,500,000; Western Australia, 42,500,000; South Australia, 41,000,000; Queensland, 7,000,000; Tasmania, 300,000, and Australian Capital Territory, 50,000.

The New South Wales crop is the second largest on record, about 1,500,000 bushels below the 1932-33 crop. This season's harvest is 16,000,000 bushels more than last year's, and the average yield for the State is 16¾ bushels an acre, approximately a bushel an acre less than the record average obtained in 1920-21, but three bushels greater than last year.

The Australian Wheat Board expects a carry-over of 60,000,000 bushels from the exportable surplus of 170,000,000 bushels. The greatest influencing factor so far in the disposal of the grain has been the sale to Britain of 56,000,000 bushels. Japan has taken 7,500,000 bushels, and flour exports have accounted for 30,000,000 bushels. Unless there are clearances not now anticipated, grave problems will arise when the time comes to store next season's harvest. The metropolitan and country silos are jammed full, and huge stacks of bagged grain have been established.

It is estimated that the season's wheat crop will be worth £30,000,000 at least to growers, but the total value and price per bushel will not be determined until the Australian Wheat Board's pool has been cleaned up by Government-controlled selling.

Despite the size of the Australian harvest, the world wheat position has improved beyond the expectations of Federal Ministers and officials. Indications are that the Commonwealth Government will be relieved of some of the tremendous burden of financing wheat growers, and the necessity of restricted production in 1940-41 has disappeared, in the opinion of many experts.

Uruguayan President Emphasizes Friendly Relations in Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — President Baldomir's message for the opening of the Legislative sessions was noteworthy for his reference to Uruguay's maintenance of friendly relationships "with all countries of the world except Russia."

Diplomatic connections were canceled with Moscow when it was proved that Montevideo was the headquarters of Third International propaganda for the continent. Since then, no other South American country has had relationships with Russia, though there has never been such pointed reference to lack of friendship.

The résumé of foreign affairs by the President extended from resumption of diplomatic relationships with the Vatican to the outbreak of war in Europe and the special complications resulting for Uruguay from the naval battle off the River Plate. He disclosed nothing new about the Graf Spee episode but surprised many by his declaration that the preservation of neutrality had provoked no great difficulties or asperities.

Ship Lack Hurts Uruguay

The repercussions of the European War were presented as similar to those experienced by all South American countries. Uruguay's special difficulties are due to lack of ships and falling customs revenues, but Geenral Baldomir is convinced that his country will pull through the crisis of "adaptation" and compensate wartime losses. He cited 1939 foreign trade figures in support of his optimism.

Exports, despite four months of war, increased from 96,000,000 pesos in 1938 to 101,000,000 pesos, or about $23,735,000, in 1939. Imports were down from 95,000,000 pesos to 84,000,000 pesos. The favorable balance was really more than the 17,000,000 pesos at sight, because there are some lines of uncontrolled exports, especially cattle, taken across the frontier.

According to General Baldomir, the favorable trade allowed Uruguay to pay its financial services and add 2,864,000 pesos to its gold reserves. These stood at 113,408,000 pesos on December 31. As currency averages a circulation of 90,000,000 pesos the metallic reserves stand at 127 per cent—one of the highest stocks in the world in proportion to national resources.

Satisfied With Progress

The message disclosed Presidential satisfaction regarding the democratic progress of the country. The Executive has pledged himself to firm action in support of constitutional liberties and believes that electoral orderliness and complete lack of subversion have created a favorable atmosphere for democracy.

There was ample reference to the cattle industry—the basic wealth of the country—but the President also cited figures in proof of the development of national manufacturing. He asked Congress for early despatch of laws to build more and better schools and to expand public works.

Japanese Attack U. S. Naval Games

TOKYO, March 29 (AP)—The Japanese press today launched a general attack on United States plans to hold naval maneuvers in the western Pacific, one newspaper declaring the Americans were "tough customers" to deal with.

Yomiuri said the maneuvers were an implied threat and that "it is easy to see who is the hypothetical enemy in these Pacific games."

Japan will not be influenced by them, the paper said, into changing her plans in China.

"The American Government probably will have hysterics when and if the Wang Ching-wei Government demands the return of foreign concessions in China. Japan, however, need not heed such noise."

[The United States holds no concessions in China.]

"Americans are tough customers," the paper continued. "We attempt to discuss problems in a friendly spirit and they come back with swinging fists. There's no dealing with such impossible people."

Ortiz Move Eases Unrest In Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The expectation that President Ortiz would head a rightist coalition is believed removed by his intervention at La Plata in the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires. This act has earned the plaudits of nearly all sectors of opinion.

Buenos Aires Province was governed by a virtual Fascist, Manuel Fresco. When his successor was due to be elected, the out-of-office Radicals were certain of victory if fair elections were held. President Ortiz especially appealed for clean elections. The National Democrat, or conservative, candidate won. The Radicals, dissatisfied, asked for an investigation. The investigators gave their verdict: Wholesale fraudulency.

When President Ortiz issued his intervention decree two National Democrats, Manuel R. Alvarado, Minister of Public Works, and Jose Padilla, Minister of Agriculture, walked out of the Cabinet. Undeterred, the President appointed Gen. Luis A. Cassinelli to take charge of the Provincial Government. The soldier's first orders were to suspend the vote-counting and to hand over the ballot boxes to the military authorities. Cheering crowds milled around the Government House with hurrahs for the President. Governor Fresco, who issued a manifesto defending his conduct, escaped from an indignant crowd.

President Ortiz has received praise for his courageous action from many quarters hitherto in opposition to his Government. Naturally, the Conservative groups are hostile and extremist sections have accused him of betrayal. Governor Fresco, in his manifesto, stated that intervention was a poor reward for the party which brought the President to power.

President Ortiz succeeded General Agustin Justo two years ago as representative of a coalition between the Right and dissident Radicals. President Ortiz himself used to be a member of the Radical Party. Ever since election he has been anxious to promote national reconciliation by bringing this powerful Party into the Government. This was impossible while there were no guarantees of fair elections. As these have occurred, he has taken vigorous measures to obtain impartial verdicts. The Buenos Aires election had long been awaited as a supreme test.

President Ortiz has declared that he is not interested in favoring any one political party but he does want to perfect Argentine institutions and secure "the purity of democratic principles and the spiritual and material elevation of the peoples." He wants to "awaken the national conscience" so that all parties can join in the "solution of those great problems connected with the future of the country."

He wants national concentration on several points at this time. There is his program of more national industries to make Argentina less dependent on its foreign trade. National defense requires expansion, with special emphasis on a bigger navy. It is advocated for prestige as well as for defense. But industrial development is not to be achieved by inflation. Ortiz recently decreed budget cuts to the value of 60,000,000 pesos, about $14,100,000.

The President wants an acceleration of progress in every direction: more manufacturing and colonization; new towns and new schools; a merchant marine; a better road system and every class of public works. Indeed, the whole domestic economy has to be strengthened, in his opinion, being out of proportion to the nation's foreign trade. In other words, Argentina is a first-class power on the world's markets but falls below that class in its achievements at home.

Lodge Basis Quiz On U. S. Policy On Sales to Russia

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts told the Senate yesterday that United States exports to Russia had multiplied several times in January and February over the same months a year ago, with potential war materials accounting for most of the volume.

Senator Lodge said hitherto unpublished but official figures showed exports to Russia totaling $13,066,348 in January of this year compared with $2,820,000 for the same month in 1939. In February, he said, the figure was $7,320,033, compared with $2,993,000.

The bulk of the trade, he added, was in gasoline, refined copper, brass, metal working machinery and tin.

"In view of all the protestations we've heard from those in control," Senator Lodge said, "I simply present these figures and ask what is the foreign policy of this Administration?"

British Food Reserve Betters Pre-War

LONDON, March 29 (AP) — British food reserves are greater than before the war as a result of rationing, Government monopoly buying and efforts of the merchant fleet, the Food Ministry announced today.

It said about $3,300,000 was being spent weekly to peg meat, milk and flour prices against undue rises. The general cost of food has risen 16 to 17 per cent since war began last September.

The Ministry stressed co-operation with France in food buying to prevent competition in foreign markets.

British-Seized Russian Ships Given Into Custody of France

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Great Britain announced today that she was turning over to French authorities in the Orient two Soviet Russian freighters suspected of carrying contraband for Germany.

They had been stopped by the British Navy in Far Eastern waters and taken to British Hong Kong for contraband examination. One was en route from San Francisco to Vladivostok with a cargo of metals when seized.

The 2,492-ton Selenga was taken to Hong Kong Jan. 13 for examination of her cargo of tin, antimony, and wolfram (tungsten) and her agents there had been quoted yesterday as saying she was freed with her cargo intact.

Sailed from United States

The other Russian merchantman, the 3,972-ton Vladimir Mayakovsky, was intercepted by a British naval vessel near Japan while en route from the United States to Vladivostok, Russian Pacific Ocean port.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare said the two ships were being turned over to the French "for administrative reasons." It was believed they were being taken to Hanoi or another port of French Indo-China.

The announcement said:

"The Soviet ships Selenga and Vladimir Mayakovsky which were intercepted in Far Eastern waters and brought into Hong Kong on suspicion of carrying contraband destined for Germany are being handed over to French authorities.

"Administrative Reasons"

"The Allied Navies have always acted in close co-operation in contraband control and the present case is one of those where, for administrative reasons, it has been found convenient to transfer the ships from the custody of one Ally to that of the other.

"Neither of these ships has been released and examination for the purpose of contraband control has not yet been completed."

Claims Conflict

By the Associated Press

Britain and Germany today exchanged contradictory claims on the results of a German air raid on a convoy off the British east coast yesterday.

Meanwhile reports of at least 20 German merchantmen preparing to take to the open sea from Netherlands East Indies put British blockade scouts on a sharp watch.

The German High Command said today that one patrol boat was sunk and hits were scored on six large merchant ships in an air attack yesterday on a British convoy in the Shetlands region. The convoy was said to have been dispersed, and all participating planes were reported returned safely.

In London, the Admiralty said early today in a communiqué: "One enemy aircraft attacked one of our convoys in the North Sea yesterday evening and dropped five bombs, doing no damage."

Trawler Battles Bomber

The Aberdeen trawler Inverneill reported today that she had fought off a German plane which dropped several bombs and an aerial torpedo near her last night without scoring a direct hit.

Oslo reports told of the sinking of the 3,220-ton Norwegian steamer Burgos yesterday off the English east coast. It said the crew of 32 was saved.

Meanwhile, at least 20 German merchantmen laid up in Netherlands East Indies ports since the outbreak of war have started loading cargo and making other preparations to sail.

Their plans are being kept secret but it is rumored in the East Indies that they will attempt to run the Allied blockade and land their cargoes at Vladivostok for transport by Soviet Russia.

Germans were reported today to have made large purchases of rubber, copra, palm oil, and other raw materials.

Prepare for Flight

A Reuters, British News Agency, dispatch from Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, said three German steamers, the 7,750-ton Nordmark, 6,200-ton Rendsburg, and 6,608-ton Vogtland had loaded full cargoes of produce and were being painted gray in the expectation that they would dash for Vladivostok, Russia's important Pacific port.

German ships are scattered at various East Indies ports in Sumatra, Java, Batavia, and Celebes. Before being permitted to sail, the vessels must pay port fees and other charges.

Many of the ships have been attached by court order and a part of their machinery has been removed. The machinery would be restored by court order on payment of outstanding charges.

U. S. Ships Safe

WASHINGTON (AP)—High officials of the German Navy, it is disclosed, have given assurances to the United States Naval Attaché at Berlin that American ships anywhere on the seas will be respected, if they are not bound for Allied ports.

The assurances followed the lines of a radio broadcast by Admiral Erich Räder, Chief of the German Navy, on March 4.

Admiral Räder said "Germany wishes to promote the objectives of the American policy of neutrality. She respects those aims. The German Navy will be guided by the principle to do its very best to show every possible consideration to American vessels wherever they may be."

A State Department official said March 28 no assurances had been conveyed to the Department by the German Embassy here.

Where Is the Queen Mary?

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The great British liner Queen Mary was nine days at sea today with her whereabouts as much a mystery as the daring New York-to-Murmansk dash of the German liner Bremen.

The $25,000,000, 81,235-ton Queen Mary left New York the morning of March 21 garbed in camouflage gray, ostensibly bound for troopship service between Australia and the Near East.

She was seen briefly near Long Branch, N. J., heading southward at high speed. Since then silence has enveloped the ship the Nazis have said they would sink without warning.

The smaller Maureania slipped out of New York 12 hours before the Queen Mary and went through the Panama Canal, leaving Balboa March 27 for an undisclosed Pacific port. The Queen Mary is too great of girth for a possible canal transit.

The Bremen's dash for safety, delayed by a customs checkup in New York, was one of the most dramatic developments of the war. The 51,731-ton vessel left New York Aug. 30 and reached her home berth at Bremerhaven 3½ months later after visiting the Arctic port of Murmansk, Russia.

During the long silence surrounding her voyage imaginative seamen reported seeing her in each of the seven seas.

The cruise of the 12,000-ton German prison ship Altmark was equally daring. In December she accompanied the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee on a series of raids against Allied merchant shipping.

After the scuttling of the Admiral Graf Spee Dec. 17, the Altmark became the subject of a widespread search as she carried more than 300 captive British seamen.

She dodged in and out of the British and French blockade until Feb. 16 when British men-of-war chased her aground in Norway and freed the prisoners. Yesterday she slipped into Kiel, Germany, without a rudder despite the fact that warships had reportedly been put on guard to prevent her from leaving Norwegian territorial waters.

The British Queen Elizabeth, largest and fastest ship in the world, made an audacious dash from Glasgow to New York several weeks ago, surprising the world and giving England a chance to ridicule the Nazi U-boat fleet.

McNary Files in Oregon For the Presidency

SALEM, Ore., March 29—Oregon will vote on a "favorite son," Senator Charles L. McNary, for the Republican presidential nomination at the May 17 primary election.

Kern Crandall, Oregon Republican Chairman, filed the Minority Leader's candidacy with the Secretary of State yesterday. No other Republican presidential candidate had filed.

Russian Invasion Splits Peace Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Six organizations, including four church bodies, have withdrawn affiliation from the Queensland Council of the International Peace Campaign.

The latest to take this step are the Diocesan Council of the Church of England and the League of Nations Union in Queensland; others are the Methodist Conference and the State branch of the Australian Students' Christian Movement.

Difficulty had arisen over the expressions of approval toward the Russian invasion of Finland, voiced by the I. P. C.

Germany Resumes Daylight Saving

BERLIN (AP)—For the first time in more than a decade, Germany will this year have summer time as a war measure to save fuel.

At 2 a. m., on April 1, all public clocks throughout Greater Germany will be advanced one hour. Summer time ends Oct. 6, at 3 a. m., when all time-pieces will be set back one hour.

A German invention during the last war, the idea was abandoned in later years.

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Britain and Japan Keep Status Quo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—The "very nice words" which Britain's Ambassador to Japan used in his speech to the Anglo-Japanese Society in Tokyo, are interpreted here as not affecting basic policies between Japan and Britain.

The speech by Sir Robert Leslie Craigie is described as a "bread and butter" address. It is seen as the sort of polite sentiment that one expresses to one's host after a pleasant visit.

And since Sir Robert is just leaving for an extended leave, which will take him to the United States, the occasion was one for an exchange of compliments.

And compliments, in the Orient are compliments indeed. Thus London is not surprised that Sir Robert found it necessary to speak of the similarity of the ultimate goals between Britain and Japan. Nor are they concerned over his references to "full harmony" between the policies of the two countries.

Dwelt Upon Agreements

Especially since Prince and Princess Chichibu were present, it was natural that the British Ambassador yesterday drew upon many points of accord, which are not negligible—between Japan and Britain. But the fact that points of disagreement, which are no less negligible, went unmentioned, doesn't mean that they do not exist.

Thus whatever may have been read into Sir Robert's speech it is "certain that no change in British policy toward Japan and China is imminent."

The British are watching the former's sponsorship of the new Wang Ching-wei administration with considerable interest but with no confidence that it will succeed.

Authoritative spokesmen have reiterated categorically what Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons recently that they recognize only the Chungking government as the National Government of China.

There is not the slightest intention of recognizing a second administration, though for practical reasons it may be necessary to have dealings with it in places where the National Government's writ does not run.

A Task of Reconciliation

Meanwhile experts here agree that Wang Ching-wei, whose patriotism is not questioned, is really destined to be the go-between with the task of trying to reconcile Chungking and Tokyo. His chances of success, however, are not regarded as bright.

The present condition of deadlock as between China and Japan is therefore expected to continue for a considerable time.

In these circumstances Britain, especially in view of what is happening in Europe, is obliged to deal with concrete situations on their merits and as they arise.

It is on such lines that the question of Tientsin silver is being approached and various other local issues as, for example, reopening of the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers to merchant shipping other than Japanese vessels camouflaged as military transports.

Some Hope on Silver

As regardes Tientsin silver, prospects of successfully reconciling the standpoints of Tokyo, Chungking, and London are held here to be fair.

Similarly reopening of the rivers is expected to follow the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei Administration—but as a unilateral act, not as the result of British (or American) action.

On the other hand there is still a wide gulf between Britain and Japan on the blockade of the Tientsin concession and more particularly on the attitude toward Wang Ching-wei which is not likely to be easily bridged.

Finally there is no prospect whatever of any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to which one passage of Sir Robert Craigie's speech seemed to hint.

West China Food Kept From East

By the Associated Press

Shanghai

Two successive bumper crops in West and Southwest China have piled up more food than can be eaten or stored in areas under Chiang Kai-shek's control, but the surplus cannot help the famine-affected areas in East China because large-scale transport and distribution facilities are virtually nonexistent. Chiang's Government, moreover, forbids commerce with "free" and Japanese-occupied China.

Chinese farmers in the eastern Provinces have meanwhile curtailed production, as a gesture of nonco-operation with the invaders and as a protest against being paid in the Japanese Army's fiat currency.

The low value of the Chinese dollar and the interruption of normal trade as a result of Japanese restrictions have made food import impossible in drought-affected areas. Chinese profiteering and Japanese transport taxes have aggravated the shortage.

Ancient Chungking Plans Anew As It Repairs Bombing Damage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING — Return to China's wartime Provisional Capital after an absence of 11 months discloses growing permanence and stability, a City enlarged fourfold until its area exceeds that of any other Chinese city—new roads, bomb shelters, and intensive activity all around.

Mayor K. C. Wu, a Princeton graduate and formerly Mayor of Hankow for seven years, explains that the Capital is building on the modern theory of decentralization.

"Although we are improving communications by means of many new streets," he said, "and thereby greatly increasing facilities in what used to be a one-street city, at the same time we are improving and increasing the bus lines and we hope that many people will tend to move out into the suburbs. Already many educational and industrial plants are outside the area of the former city. The new scheme puts them into the municipality and we shall be able to let them share in the general program of improvement which will make it even more desirable for things to be less crowded together.

New Construction Everywhere

Results of new construction are everywhere evident. Less pleasant sights are to be seen in the form of considerable areas of bombing and fire. Virtually every one of these, incidentally, is in a crowded business or residential district. None appears to have included any military objective although some are in the vicinity of public utilities and similar things which the bomber might construe as military objectives if they were not over-squeamish.

But the striking thing is the use which is being made of the results of bombing. At every point, the authorities are enforcing a policy of keeping a fair amount of the bombed area clear of rebuilding. Last year "fire lanes" were being talked of during the early spring, but nothing was being done. Now the fire lanes are an actuality. It is the Japanese bombing itself which in considerable degree—not altogether by any means—which has assisted in the work. And these fire lanes are actually new streets and alleys, much needed in this crowded and semimedieval city.

Chungking Truly Ancient

Chungking's history goes back a long way. It was first mentioned in Chinese history in 1134 B. C. A great deal of the city planning must date back to about that time! But Mayor Wu and his expert assistants are finally bringing belated changes.

The Mayor's program provides for construction of 305 kilometers, or around 190 miles, of new roads. These will be of two kinds, one 15 meters—about 45 feet—wide, the other eight meters—2⅔ feet—wide. Emphasis is being laid on the larger size which will be of great value to traffic of all sorts. The smaller lanes will of course be useful only for people on foot, rickshas, barrows and sedan chairs, which still furnish an important means of transport in Chungking.

Despite last year's fearful suffering from bombs, the population is today greater than ever and that constitutes one of the Mayor's most immediate problems. Last winter the population within the area included in the then city—raised from a magistracy 10 years ago—was about 350,000 to 400,000. Today an accurate police census puts the populaion at 420,000 in this area. Just after the first and worst bombings last May, the population dropped to 150,000, but this lasted only about half a month before the people came thronging back. Within the whole area of the new city the population is about 750,000.

Starting Evacuation

Mayor Wu's problem is to get the population down to around 250,000 before the anticipated "spring bombings" get under way in late April or early May, when seasonal changes drive away winter fogs and give the Nipponese airmen a clear target again. His task is rendered easier by the fact that after last year's bombings, "residents' permits" were issued to a number of about 250,000. Now the police have started checking up, and those without permits or who cannot prove good reason for having permits given them are being asked to leave within a certain time varying according to their situation. The Mayor believes that this will result in an orderly evacuation.

The limiting factor of population at present is the dugout accommodation which has been increased to where 250,000 can be accommodated. Black powder blasts continue to be a feature of the sounds of Chungking, and eventually it is expected that there will be enough tunnels and similar shelters to look after as many people as the city can comfortably accommodate—say half a million in the general area of the previous municipality, but the increased use of suburbs may alter the necessity for getting so many into a relatively small space.

Dugouts Are Popular

Dugouts have been mostly paid for by the Government so far, but Mayor Wu is encouraging private firms and individuals to construct their own. Many improvements in technique have been worked out, and it is common for one's host in an office or home to say, "Come have a look at our dugout!" and display with pride its crooked entrance—to reduce concussion, its wood lining to absorb air-shock, its ventilation and other amenities.

There is one big downtown tunnel three-quarters of a kilometer long, which may eventually become an underground railway. But Mayor Wu frankly says that is in the future, like the Bund Road on the City Wall site. The City is being run on practical lines and it is prospering.

Hope He Doesn't Kick Over That Tower

© International

Sydney, Australia, Is Gulliverized

Composition of the picture and angles from which it was taken create illusion that the man is a giant as big as the clock tower and that he is standing on arch of the Sydney Harbor Bridge. Actually he is dangling from a crane 150 feet above the ground and much nearer to the camera lens than either the clock tower or the bridge

Tenant Influx at Shanghai Puts Landlords in Saddle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The hunt for living quarters in Shanghai is a grim enough business nowadays to satisfy residents that this is distinctly a "landlord's market." Ratios of rooms, apartments and houses to population have been completely upset during recent months, and the end is not yet in sight.

A further complication came with last summer's drastic depreciation of the Chinese dollar. This rendered it unprofitable to build even under circumstances of greater potential income.

[Living costs in Shanghai today are 325 per cent above 1936 levels, while the Chinese dollar purchasing power has declined 30 per cent, the Associated Press reports.]

The problem started with the hostilities of August, 1937. Chinese came flocking in from the surrounding country and towns, thousands of the poorer people sitting out in the streets for days and weeks, finally going into refugee camps. The better-off Chinese promptly took over all available space.

Then came the refugee missionaries and businessmen from an increasingly widening area. Many of these were accommodated with friends and at such places as the Shanghai American School in the French Concession. Some went off to their homelands, and gradually a good proportion returned to their former China homes in the wake of the hostilities.

Finally the Central European refugee influx, facilitated by Shanghai's lack of passport formalities, set in and did not even begin to end until the Japanese, the International Settlement and the French Concession all took steps in desperation to halt the arrival of these people who now number approximately 17,000 in Shanghai. Many were so poor that they had to be accommodated in virtual barracks. Others had enough money to put up real competition for the sort of living quarters required by foreign business and consular people and missionaries.

Frequent Shifts Made

It is quite impossible to make even a fair guess as to the total extra population in this city of somewhere around 4,000,000 people. The Chinese in particular are constantly shifting back between town and country, and there are three main jurisdictional units—two foreign plus the Chinese. Supply and demand of living space depend on complex and moving factors, in any event.

One of the most important of these is political. For example, during the fighting nobody could live "out Hungjao"—in the foreign residential suburb west of the foreign territories. Later many went back, but there is a good deal of lawlessness because of the inability of the Settlement police to function there, due to Japanese military opposition.

The Chinese "puppet" police are proving at least ineffective in coping with gambling, narcotics, and shady enterprises. Similarly the Settlement territory north of Soochow Creek is so much under Japanese control that few Occidentals care to live there if they can help it; but many European refugees, and a fair number of poor White Russians, cannot help it.

Affected by European War

Chinese who ordinarily lived in Nantao, a Chinese area south of the French Concession and comprising the old Chinese walled city, have not been able to return, although it is indicated that the Japanese may let them back at any time. The other Japanese-held Chinese areas have varying degrees of desirability according to the restrictions imposed by the Japanese military.

It has been assumed some months ago that things would ease up, but several events altered the position. When the European war started, for example, many German residents deemed it expedient to get out of the French Concession. They had not actually been subject as yet to any disabilities if they remained. This contrasts with the position at Hong Kong, where Germans were put in an internment camp.

Even in the International Settlement the Germans had ideas as to where they wanted to go, and they have particularly favored a large, expensive Chinese-owned hotel in preference to other hotels operated by British.

Very few persons, either foreign or Chinese, own their own homes in Shanghai. Houses have been steadily growing less popular and for a time there was extensive construction of various grades of apartment buildings. But now the imported materials are so costly, because of depreciated foreign exchange, that new construction is seldom seen. Such new apartments as have been built were eagerly snapped up, and rents were frequently paid for a year in advance with no objection.

British System Blamed for Jobless

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—George Hicks, Labor Member of Parliament and President of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, declared today that government "mismanagement and inefficiency" were responsible for a "disgraceful and wasteful" unemployment.

Addressing a London Trades Union meeting, he said that 1,500,000 persons now were unemployed and that additional millions would be thrown out of work when war ended. He urged preparation now "for that inevitable state of affairs."

British Labor Undisturbed By Peace Talk

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Mr. Herbert Morrison, President of the London County Council and one of the leaders of the Labor Party, estimated yesterday that only 1 per cent of Britain's population was behind the "end the war" movement.

The Socialist head of London's Municipal Government said in an interview that the Labor Party was not worried over the peace sentiment within its ranks and predicted that the party conference at Whitsuntide (May 13) would show an overwhelming majority in favor of continuing the war "until Naziism is crushed."

Mr. Morrison described recent peace votes among scattered groups of trade union workers and others, including the Independent Labor Party, which has no connection with the official Labor Party, as unimportant and due largely to the influence of Communists and "peace at any price" advocates.

Mr. Morrison, who opposed the first World War because he considered it imperialistic, said his views were unchanged on that conflict. But he put the current war in a different class, describing it as ideological and involving far more important issues.

He said the Labor Party was not entirely satisfied that the Chamberlain Government was prosecuting the war with sufficient vigor and believed ministerial changes necessary.

Whether the Labor Party still would refuse to join the Government, he was unable to say. The issue may arise at the party conference, he added.

Resolutions favoring ending the war were expected to come before the conference from some labor groups but Mr. Morrison predicted they would receive little support.

"The vote itself may belie my predictions but I think 99 per cent of the labor movement favor continuing the war until our objectives are achieved," Mr. Morrison asserted.

Mineral Output Of Ontario in '39 At All-Time High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario's mineral production in 1939, valued at $231,945,539, reached an all-time high, according to the preliminary report of the Department of Mines.

In 1938 total production amounted to $219,950,476. Metallics in 1939 showed a 5.5 per cent increase over 1938, nonmetallics a 13.5 per cent increase, structural materials 1.57 per cent; but clay products decreased 2.6 per cent.

The report also recorded the setting of a new high for gold production, which amounted to 3,086,468 fine ounces, worth $112,129,793 as compared with 2,896,477 fine ounces, worth $101,945,441 in 1938. Total dividends paid by the industry in 1939 amounted to $33,750,892 as compared with $32,321,929 in 1938.

The resumption of iron-ore production at Michipicoten was listed as another important feature of the year's work. Prospecting and developing for war materials was carried on during the year, and barite shipments were reported from two properties. Demand for this mineral is pressing because Germany has not been able to continue its shipments to the United States, the report says.

War Defers Honors To Australian Flier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A complaint that the Southern Cross, the famous Kingsford-Smith plane that had been bought by the Commonwealth Government, was falling into a state of disrepair, has caused considerable surprise here.

According to Jack Percival Jun., a newspaper aviation correspondent, who had made several flights with the late Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith in the plane that made aviation history on five continents, the plane is falling into disrepair in a Sydney hangar.

Arthur B. Corbett, Director-General of Civil Aviation, stated that the Government intended placing the plane in a memorial hangar, but that the project had to be postponed on account of the war. He denied that the plane was in bad condition.

Allies' Pledge Clears Way for 'Total War'

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—The Allied war policy has entered a new stage as the result of the "solemn declaration" just issued by the Supreme War Council.

The basis of this fresh phase of the conflict is twofold: first, the way is cleared for a more single-minded, more vigorous action by the agreement not to conclude a separate peace, nor even to discuss peace terms before complete accord is reached between France and Britain on the ultimate peace conditions.

Secondly, a joint undertaking to maintain "a community of action" so long as necessary after the conclusion of peace for the purpose of safeguarding French and British security and organizing a new international order, makes it certain that the foundation stone of post-war Europe is to be Franco-British unity.

Pledged to Total War

The importance of this agreement, however, is generally believed here to reside not so much in its implications for the future—great as these are likely to prove—as in the fact that it indicates that the French and British have now definitely concluded to throw themselves unreservedly into "total war."

The significance of the pledge not to negotiate a separate peace nor even to discuss its terms is that the two Allied Governments have now agreed to banish all toying with any possible peace compromise, such as the tour of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles might have encouraged, and get down 100 per cent to the business of defeating Germany.

From this point of departure a more energetic war policy is confidently expected to emerge. M. Paul Reynaud, France's new Premier, is understood to have left Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax, and Mr. Winston Churchill in no doubt as to the seriousness of the French demand for more action. The calling home for consultations of all British envoys in Central and Southeast Europe is regarded as the first sign that an effort to wrest the initiative from Germany in the diplomatic sphere is to be made. Several French envoys also have been called to Paris for consultations by M. Reynaud.

Active Economic War

In economic sphere, too, a more active policy is expected to take shape immediately, particularly with regard to the Contraband Control. The Supreme War Council is understood to have considered plans for making the "blockade" of the Reich still more effective, even at the risk of displeasing certain neutrals.

Finally, a new drive to build up production of airplanes and other war supplies, both in Britain and France, is now expected. In this connection rumors still persist of impending drastic changes in the British Cabinet designed to bring greater vigor into several sectors of the Home Front such as Supply, Shipping, and Food.

Paris Hails Move

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—Semi-official sources in Paris yesterday characterized the London accord reached by the Supreme Allied War Council as "one of the most substantial and important" reached since the two Nations allied themselves in war against Germany.

The new accord, these sources said, signifies much more than the agreement of Sept. 4, 1914, when France and Britain resolved they would not negotiate a separate peace.

"France and Great Britain not only have engaged themselves as then neither to negotiate nor conclude an armistice or peace treaty," these sources said, "but they foresee that effective and lasting guarantees for their respective security must have been judged sufficient beforehand by the one and the other."

Maintenance of community of action by the British and French after the war was considered in these circles to lend a "constructive character" to the agreement.

"France and Britain will work in common," it was said, "as they fight side by side, to erect an international order founded on the principles, which, when violated, brought their entry into the war."

Germans Publish Artillery Photos

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—The German press, with unanimity indicating direction from highest military quarters, today published imposing pictures of various types of Germany's heaviest artillery.

Huge, long-range cannon on rails, stationary super-Big-Berthas and projectiles of giant size were shown.

Such newspapers as Adolf Hitler's own Volkischer Beobachter devoted half-pages to some photographs—which seemed significant in view of paper rationing in Germany.

A Berlin illustrated magazine yesterday printed a picture of a sleek new twin-engined bomber, developed by Prof. Willi Messerschmitt, whose output had been confined to pursuit planes which Germans say are the world's fastest. The new plane was called "the latest weapon against England."

Apparently, the purpose of the pictures was to assure the German population that, if and when guns begin to speak in earnest along the Western Front, Germany will not be found unprepared.

Mechanization In Hawaii's Sugar Trade Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Mechanization of Hawaii's sugar industry went into high gear during 1939, according to W. J. Maze, engineer for the labor saving devices committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Numerous devices that a year ago were simply experimental machines have since been modified and developed to a point where they are now adopted as standard equipment on many plantations, Mr. Maze said in his annual report to the H. S. P. A.

Steady progress has been noted in the development of harvesters. Most popular of the mechanical harvesters so far has been the cane grab which pulls the sugarcane up, roots and all.

Hauling of cane from the fields to the mills is being done to a large extent by truck instead of by train.

Japan's Drive for Trade

TOKYO, March 29 (AP)—Japan announced today that it was sending its ace diplomatic trouble shooter to Latin America in a new move in its worldwide trade expansion drive intended to offset possible losses from the United States' termination of the American-Japanese trade treaty.

Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said that Sotomatsu Kato, hitherto Minister-at-Large in China, would leave shortly for a similar assignment in Central and South American countries.

The Foreign Office also announced a new trade agreement with Spain providing for a possible 10-fold increase in Japanese exports of raw silk, rayon yarn, camphor, and menthol and imports of Spanish industrial salts, potassium and mercury on a barter basis.

Since the lapsing of the United States Treaty Jan. 26 Japan has entertained a trade mission from Argentina and is preparing to welcome a similar delegation from Mexico.

Mr. Kato has been Minister to Canada, Counselor of the Japanese embassies in Washington and London and an attaché in the embassy in Brazil.

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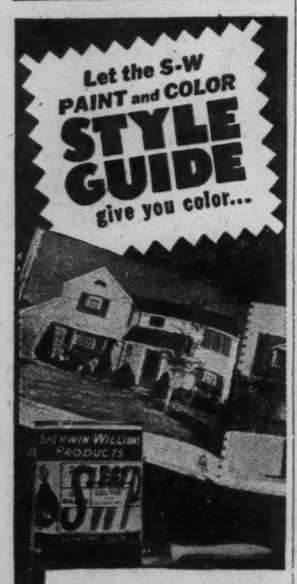

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House Committee Calls 'Cut' To New Deal Picture Makers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Uncle Sam's status as a motion picture producer is hanging in the balance as a result of House Committee action denying funds to the United States Film Service on the ground that its activities never have been authorized by law.

Its reputation made on two highly successful pictures, "The River" and "The Plow That Broke the Plains," the film service is now threatened with being left without funds in the midst of production of three new films and with another in the try-out stage.

Up until now the film service has been operating with "emergency funds" but the time has come when Congress may have to decide whether the production of artful educational films is a desirable permanent function of government.

Specialty of the Film Service is the documentary film, of which its director Pare Lorentz, is the grand master.

Encouraged by the warm reception given "The Plow," depicting the conservation crisis that has arisen from too-free plowing of Western grasslands, and "The River," dealing with land misuse in the Mississippi Valley, the Film Service undertook two feature-length films. The first, "The Fight for Life" based on Poul De Kruif's book by the same name, is now being tried out in New York. It has its villains, slums, tenements and poverty. Its hero is medical science. The moral, as in the other two pictures, is that the problem is a national one, to be met in part by government action—relief, public health services, better housing.

The second, "Ecce Homo," translated, "Behold the Man" is a film about unemployment. About three-fourths of the photography on this picture has been completed, but no work begun on narration or music.

Two shorter films under way are "Power and the Land," dealing with rural electrification and "The Land" consisting chiefly of crop pictures.

The Budget Bureau had recommended that the Film Service be allowed to spend $106,400 in the next fiscal year. This year it had an allocation of $331,000 from emergency funds.

The House recently showed its displeasure over any government educational activities that might border on propaganda when it attached an amendment to the Interior Department radio appropriation forbidding any broadcasts "designed for, or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any Legislation before Congress."

Columbia's Fund To Buy Mansion Gets $1,000 Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Columbia got off to a running start in its campaign to raise funds with which to purchase the historic Hampton-Preston home as an art center, when David Edward Finley, native South Carolinian and Director of the National Art Gallery in Washington, D. C., headed the list of contributions with a gift of $1,000.

Mr. Finley visited the imposing mansion and premises during a recent brief stop over in the city and appeared much impressed with its potentialities.

The Columbia Art Association, sponsor of the fund-raising drive, has obtained a six-months option on the home with a view to its acquisition and ultimate development into a great art center to serve not only Columbia, but the entire state as well.

"I feel it is so important to save the Hampton-Preston mansion and to create an art center here that I will be glad to start the subscription list with $1,000," Mr. Finley declared.

C. Hardy Oliver, President of the Columbia Art Association, announced that Mr. Finley's contribution was definitely a "pre-campaign subscription," pointing out that there would be no full-fledged drive inaugurated by the Association until all arrangements had been made for the participation of interested organizations in the city and state.

Poison Slayer Gets Life; Hope for Condemned Man

PHILADELPHIA, March 29 (AP)—Ralph Polselli, member of an insurance murder ring, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for two poison slayings. Herman Petrillo, condemned to die for the murder of Ferdinand Alfonsi, a PWA worker, has been granted a new trial.

S. C. Autoists Crash Oftener Than Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—More accidents were directly traceable to South Carolinians on their own highways than those involving out-of-State drivers and vehicles during 1939, thereby exploding a popular theory that the reverse is usually the case, says a special summary on highway travel and accidents released by the State Highway Department.

"When accidents involving out-of-State drivers and vahicles are related to their exposure in terms of vehicle miles traveled, it is found that they have an even better record than that of our own drivers and vehicles," according to Wilbur H. Smith, Traffic Engineer of the Department, who assisted in the survey. "They do not play an outstanding role in accidents on State highways in South Carolina."

Although motorists from other States drove 18 per cent of the total mileage of travel on South Carolina highways last year, they constituted less than 14 per cent of all drivers in accidents. Their record was even better in fatal accidents, as only 11 per cent of these drivers were from other States.

Passenger cars and trucks registered in States other than South Carolina together traveled 18 per cent of the total mileage recorded during the year. They comprised 16 per cent of all vehicles in accidents, and 14 per cent of the vehicles in fatal accidents, the report showed.

Trucks from sources other than South Carolina rolled up 15.5 per cent of the total truck mileage and made up 14.6 per cent of the trucks in mishaps. In fatal accidents they constituted 13.7 per cent of all such vehicles involved.

Most common of vehicles figuring in accidents besides South Carolina and the States bordering it, were registrations from New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, Mr. Smith said.

"These figures do not include any accidents of travel in towns or cities of more than 2,500 population, as the mileage could not be obtained for city traffic," he explained. "However, the greatest part of tourist or out-of-State driving is on State highways, and we feel that this comparison of South Carolina and other traffic is made on the soundest basis."

The summary was compiled from mileage calculations made available from data collected by the highway planning survey.

Ancient Pillars Captive to Modern Use

Keystone

Cloister of John and Mabel Ringling Museum of Art

Structure at Sarasota, Fla., consists of 22 rooms arranged around a court, the porch of which is sustained by 86 marble shafts, work of artists of other days and climes

Florida Prospers on Work and Play

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the nineteenth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida is like a thumb sticking through a hole in a mitten. It is outside—but not out in the cold. It is out of the South. This most southern of all our states is not really "Southern." It is All-American. Perhaps, one would be more accurate if he said, "part of it is 'Southern' and part All-American." Florida is one of the most remarkable States in the Union.

We bought the place from Spain in 1821 for $5,000,000. It was mostly a waste of sand, covered with swamps, jungles, and dunes. It was larger than New York State, but we divided it into two counties and tended to forget it. By 1830 we had divided the area into 17 counties and counted the people in it. They turned out to be 18,185 whites and 16,345 negroes, most living in a little strip along the northern border.

The ninth county to be created was named Mosquito. You can guess why. That was in 1824. And it kept that name for 21 whole years. Then a Chamber of Commerce must have been created. Imagine it inviting people to "Settle in Mosquito." Picture to yourself a big sign beside the road, "Welcome to Mosquito." And what kind of a feeling would you have on reading an enthusiastic tourist folder about "Swarming to Mosquito" or "Flocking to Mosquito"? And what would the settlers there be called! Mosquitoles, or Mosquitites, or Mosquitons?

Such a name would have ruined Florida's destiny. So in 1845 this county was given the beautiful name of Orange. It is indeed an orange area. But even that change didn't bring settlers very fast. By 1900 there were only about 500,000. As many people visit Florida now in a single season as lived in the whole state 40 years ago. Florida is really quite new, or Floridians are. It began to boom after the World War. Since then, its population has almost doubled. In 30 years it increased by 1,000,000. The 35,000 of 1830 were 1,606,000 in 1935.

Wastes Reclaimed

Plainly, Floridians aren't natives. Where did they come from? At first from Georgia, mostly. Also from Alabama. If most of Florida's boys had been named George, and the girls Georgia, in those days it would have been appropriate. Florida was typically Southern. It was raising cotton and corn. Stately white mansions with graceful pillars rose here and there. Slaves tended the fields, and even to this day there are more Negroes than white inhabitants in several northern counties. But since 1890 a great change has come. Hundreds of new towns have been founded, jungles have been settled, wastes become inhabited, swamps converted into groves, gardens, and cane fields; and empty beaches into teeming cities. The people in these new settlements are immigrants, and they have come from all parts of America, some even from foreign countries.

Of the 1,139,063 white inhabitants of Florida in 1935 only 561,846 were borne there, which is fewer than half. Of the 577,217 newcomers, 135,766 hailed from Georgia, 66,070 from Alabama. Approximately 250,000 came from the eastern, northern, and western states. A great many of those 562,000 "native-born" Floridians were also children of northern, eastern, and western Americans, So Florida is All-American.

These streams of settlers, pouring in from various areas have not completely mingled. More of the Georgians are in the north, the others in the south. So one could say, "North Florida is Southern; South Florida is Northern." One might almost say, "The Southerners come to Florida to work; the Northerns to play," but that wouldn't be very accurate. It would only denote a tendency. The Southerners tend to live in the country; the Northerns in cities. Many of the Southerners are engaged in agriculture; many of the Northerns, who work, in commerce and industry or in intensified farming.

Cities Preferred

Of course, the work areas and play areas are somewhat intermingled, as are the settlers from the various regions; but as a rule, there is more working in north Florida and more playing in the South.

Though Florida is a new State, it is not a pioneer one, as the others have been. Many of its settlers are not here to build "a brave new civilization" or defend an ideal, or dig gold or break sod, but to live comfortably. That is shown by Florida's urbanization. Though the newest of southern States, it is by far the most urban. To each five people in town, there are only three in the country. In 1915 there were five in the country to four in town. In twenty years, Florida's population increased by 685,000; all but 101,000 of them settling in cities.

Many Floridians are older people; they came to "take it easy." Many sit about in the sun. The proportion of small children is rapidly decreasing. In 1905, 16 per cent of the Floridians were under five years old; in 1925, 13 per cent; in 1935, less than 10 per cent. Those big familes of 1905 worked; these small ones of 1935 are more inclined to play.

But even yet, many hundreds of thousands of Floridians work. What do they do? Well, many cater to those who play; build them houses, do their hair, erect and run hotels, sell them trinkets, arrange fancy "springs of eternal youth" for them, and drive their autos. Others work in industry and commerce; still others farm. Most numerous of all are the unskilled workers—that's largely the Negroes. There are 64,000 skilled workers, 50,000 farmers, and 63,000 clerks or white collared people. Strange to say, in this white-collared category are counted the girls who do the women's hair, but not the boys who shave the men's faces. The skilled workers and white-colored employees outnumber the dirt farmers about five to one.

Tourist Money

This is very natural. There's far more money in the city than in the soil. A beach is more lucrative than a field. It's the people who play who are the principal source of income for Florida, so wise Floridians serve them. In 1939, according to Chamber of Commerce data, tourists alone brought Florida nearly $300,000,000. Those who permanently sit about in the pleasant cities, sunning themselves, increase that sum by hundreds of thousands more.

The total volue of manufactured products was $155,000,000 in 1935; $217,000,000 in 1937. The total agricultural production in 1937, as evaluated by the Department of Agriculture, was worth $125,000,000.

Florida outranks all other States in the production of grapefruit, is first also in tangerine production, and second in that of oranges, yet all its fruit together does not bring in a sixth as much as the tourists alone. "Visitors pouring into Florida bring more money in a year than the value of the greatest crop of golden wheat the best wheat state produces," an official here told me.

Such is this fabled land. Cement roads seem to travel right out over the waves. A beautiful, tranquil, canal has built itself into the land along the whole east coast. "A swamp in southern Florida might produce enough sugar to suppiy all America."

Florida has the oldest and newest city in America, the oldest bell and the newest chimes, and the most fabulous capacity to embody dreams in cement or stone, Florida's history, which is America's oldest, seems brand new.

Prefabrication Of Wooden House Cuts Time and Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Prefabricated wooden homes—latest system in home building — are chopping 10 to 15 per cent from the cost and cutting construction time of new homes about 50 per cent for one construction firm at Alliance, Ohio.

The Tolerton Lumber Company is erecting many houses, using plywood cut and fitted at its Alliance plant, thus reducing the work and time needed to erect a home. All partitions, walls, floors, and windows are prefabricated at the company's mill, then the parts are trucked to the lot where they are assembled. R. I. Tolerton, General Manager, said it takes only six to eight weeks to build such a house, against four months for the conventional type wooden home.

Houses are built with the usual standard studding, 16 inches apart, with plywood on both sides. The sheets are nailed to the studding and the ends are glued together, thus forming an air space which is ideal for insulation.

The inner panel of plywood may be painted or papered, saving considerable money by eliminating plastering. All frames, joists and rafters, and outside sheathing are cut into accurate size in the mill.

Mr. Tolerton said precut materials insure straighter walls, and ceilings which hold their shape. Another advantage, he said, is that the carpenters can work in the mills in any kind of weather, so the work can be done much more cheaply.

Plows to Market Report

PANA, Ill. (AP)—Farmer Walter Klentworth mixes business and pleasure with his plowing. He has equipped his new electric tractor with a radio and hears the daily market report and other broadcasts while plowing in the fields.

Manila Takes Its Holidays Where It Is Always Cool

The approach of Philippine independence from the United States combined with Japan's attempt to establish a new order in the Far East directly concerns United States Far Eastern foreign policy. To make a study of the economic, political, and social issues in the Philippine Islands, The Christian Science Monitor has sent its chief Far Eastern correspondent to Manila. Here is another of a group of stories based on his study.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAGUIO, Philippine Islands—The atmosphere is cool in this mile-high holiday resort and gold-mining center, 160 miles north of Manila in the beautiful Benguet Mountains. That statement can be taken any way you like it. Climatically it means that there is a temperate climate with an average temperature of 64.4 degrees Fahrenheit and an annual variation of only four degrees. Emotionally it means that Manila's political and commercial anxieties seem rather remote. There is nothing feverish about Baguio—not since the gold boom settled to jog-trot.

Here is one of the world's real playgrounds, lovely, comfortable, and accessible to all who visit Manila. Things have changed a good deal in the decade since this correspondent last came up to what the guidebooks call, with thoroughly pardonable enthusiasm, "the gateway to the wonderland of the Mountain Province." All these changes seem for the better.

Formerly one had the choice of a rather warmish train journey or a dusty motor ride of six hours or more. Now both those routes have been brought up to date and a third has been added—an "air taxi" service running both ways every morning and requiring only one hour.

Sometimes at 70

This correspondent came up by motor at what seemed a far from breakneck pace in 3¾ hours. Contributing to this speed-up were several factors. The road has been straightened, widened, resurfaced. Only one short stretch was gravel and dusty. The rest was asphalt or concrete. On long straightaways of the latter the speedometer needle pushed up past 70 miles an hour, but never except when the road was so good that the pace seemed safe and moderate. There was almost none of the former tortuous twisting through thickly-populated barrios, with wildly fleeing children, hens and pigs. We hit one chicken, with no other casualties—well below par, by former standards! Delays used to be inevitable through the final miles of the "Benguet Zigzag," where a gate system used to control one-way traffic over a hair-raising lot of hairpin and horseshoe turns leading up from sea level to 5,000 feet. Now the road has been widened to two-way and everybody drives it without pause, lickety split, but protected by two-lane division markers on the curves.

As to the train, that is now air-conditioned, which must be a change indeed. The railway runs to Damortis, a town at the foot of the Benguet hills from which big comfortable buses take passengers up the zigzag.

A Place to Take It Easy

The airline will be dealt with in a postscript, as it is to furnish return trip transport. Everybody seems to trust and rely on it, especially for fast mail service to and from Manila. During the past several months only two flights have been missed, due to thick weather, and through the winter and spring the weather is consistently clear. Not only the airplanes but everything else must be inconvenienced in the summer rainy season, for Baguio has rain in a large way at the appointed time—in fact, a world record is claimed for 48 inches in 24 hours, which is really damp.

Amid the pines on the high rolling plateau, this summer capital has a population of around 25,000 nowadays as a normal figure. During the Christmas season and the hot spring months this population is considerably boosted by an influx from the lowlands and even rather distant points in the Far East, such as Shanghai. Camp John Hay is one of the largest U. S. Army posts and the duty there is to relax. The Baguio Country Club is world famed for food and frolic, notably golf. Perhaps it is the climate that inspires prodigies in the way of golf, incidentaly; a Baguio banker has just shot a round in 51, which is 10 under par and which beats the scores thus far hung up by even the most distinguished of golfing visitors. There is nothing fierce about any of the various courses, though some are tricky and all are up and down; sanded greens give the good putter a real edge with which to take Colonel Bogey to the cleaners.

Before proceeding to other matters, note must be made of a projected "Noisy Tournament," slated to be held soon at the Country Club. "All the usual 'courtesies of golf' are suspended" for this affair with the exception of prudent safeguards against physical interference with the person, club or ball. Caddies are to be equipped with noise-making apparatus and are to be "required"—these Igorot boys won't take much persuading—"to make all possible noise every time a competitor makes a stroke, on tees, fairways or rough, and greens. All competitors and spectators are requested and expected to make any and all noises, gestures or actions that might tend to disconcert the player."

Well, There Is Cement Monkey

Even such serious matters as local government have their comical aspects. In the midst of the town there is a long rectangular pond, provided years ago for the edification of all beholders. Now the city fathers have recently installed some startling improvements upon nature in the form of several banana trees made out of cement! They are painted and look almost as natural as the real banana trees provided liberally throughout this archipelago without assistance of the taxpayers. One of them has a real improvement on nature in the form of a cement money, which sits still for photographers.

But Baguio is not all pine trees, golf and fabricated flora and fauna. The Philippine Islands stand ninth among the world's gold-producing countries, and even though the gold fever has abated now from the high pitch of 1929-33, there is still just about as much gold produced every year as the Philippines Commonwealth Government budget totals, or nearly enough for others to envy. And it was the Baguio district which led the way and still does very nicely.

The Balatoc mine within a few miles of Baguio, managed by Benguet Consolidated, is the richest gold mine under the American flag and the most productive mine on earth in point of ore value. Baguio has been more or less up and down in production since the brave days of 10 years back, when new strikes and the world depression combined to stimulate a rush of investors (there was another even bigger boom in 1936, with hundreds of mushroom mining organizations later boiling down to 24 survivors). At present there are about 16 mines around here in active production. Total gold production was over U. S. $25,000,000 in 1937. Silver and many other metals also figure largely.

When you visit Baguio, the first thing to ask for is strawberries. Later, you can attend to the Igorot market and similar pleasures.

P. S., written in Manila—The air taxi is up to the high standard of everything else; five-passenger high-wing monoplanes with good visibility and easing one down to Manila in 60 minutes or less.

Donkey and Elephant Are Symbols Of Zoological-Political Kinship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The braying Democratic donkey and the trumpeting Republican elephant are mighty important creatures in an election year, but to Dr. James G. Needham of Cornell University their jabber adds up to so much animal talk.

"More than half the words in any primitive language are derived from association with animals," he said. "When the dictionary defines a grunt as 'a low guttural sound,' our notion of the sound is very vague until it adds 'as of a hog.'" Dr. Needham has written an article, "Speaking of Animals," for April issue of Natural History, magazine of exploration and natural science of the American Museum of Natural History.

Tracing the influence of animals on language from primitive times he illustrates his point with vivid examples from the current political scene, beginning with a candidate who gets the "presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet" and then appeals to the voters with "spread-eagle oratory." Then anticipating the inevitable defeat of one candidate we read of the "lame duck" who has to "eat crow" as he delivers his "swan song."

As for the party platforms, the animal world offers an abundance of raw material. "In Washington it is stated that 'locust swarms' of lobbyists hover around the Capitol, and those seeking subsidies are as 'flies around the honey pot,'" he wrote. Money is earmarked for special appropriations as 'yearlings' used to be marked to run the range. And we often hear of political 'leeches,' 'octopus' corporations, and more rarely of the 'dove of peace.'"

Language changes with the times, Dr. Needham concludes, and so the youth who in horse and buggy days "kicked over the traces," now "goes into a tailspin" or is said to have "his engine stalled."

College Student Yields Seat to Mrs. Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

New York, March 29

A Brown University freshman was credited with an assist in Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's travel log March 27.

Delayed all day in the vagaries of weather and schedules, she finally needed a seat in an American Airlines' cross-country "express" to make connections at Los Angeles for Seattle, where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger.

The plane was full but at the suggestion of airline officials, the student, William N. Bumpus, 19, of Pasadena, Calif., gave up his chair and took one in a plane leaving earlier. He will arrive at Los Angeles an hour later tomorrow morning.

"I didn't know of it, but it was very nice of him," said the First Lady when told of the good deed as she left at 5:10 p. m.

. . . But among New York's buying families it's The Sun that, copy for copy, carries greatest weight in the home each evening!

WEIGH THE VALUE OF THE SUN

Camera-Shy Arctic Folk Rapidly 'Go Hollywood'

Land of Midnight Sun Adapts Readily to Lead and Extra Parts

(1) Per Henning Nutti, handsome native male lead in "North of Humanity;" (2) a Ford sound truck on skis; (3) Miss Neill James, American author, hitches her reindeer; (4) transportation of Irefilm Company on location; (5) Anta Pirak, Lapp author, adviser to the film company (6) Annie Kochmonen, female lead in the motion picture; (7) Peter Freuchen, center, Danish explorer, and Lapp friends.

Lapland nomads like to see selves on silver screen and learn how to get tourist dollars.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An Arctic Hollywood inhabited by nomads who go to work on skis towed by reindeer, and who have a natural gift for acting, was the "discovery" of Miss Neill James, who recently recounted her experiences on a filming expedition to Lapland.

Miss James, accompanied the Irefilm Company of Stockholm Sweden "on location" in Northern Scandinavia—still a frontier land—to film "North of Humanity," a folk story of the Lapps.

At first, Miss James related, when after great difficulties cameras were set up, the camera-shy nomad extras might suddenly change their minds about being photographed and slither off into the woods on skis.

Movies Won Them

A few unorthodox Lapps were filmed, however, and were invited to view themselves on the silver screen that same evening. The colorful spectators sat in awed admiration, Miss James explained, watching themselves move across the screen. Again and again they requested the operator to repeat the film from the beginning. The Lapps were soon anxious to have their pictures taken.

"By the time I arrived in Karesuando," Miss James said, "this village of 200 had the film craze Nomads who formerly had fled at the sight of a camera daily wore their finest furs and best bright blue woolen tunics trimmed with bands of orange, yellow, and green, the colors of the Northern Lights. They donned their finest hay-stuffed fur moccasins and visored caps each topped with a huge orange pompon, for a nomad could never tell when an opportunity to be photographed might present itself.

Describing the habits of the Lapps, Miss James said that Lapp families usually live in woolen tents on the snow. Reindeer stew from the community pot, and hot salted coffee well seasoned with shaved reindeer cheese, is a common repast, Miss James stated, and at night the Lapps sleep on the ground with their dogs sandwiched in between them—sometimes in a 25 below zero temperature. Usually one pays 3 Kroner (75 cents) for food and lodging in a tent. But Miss James states that Hollywood-ized Lapps demanded 40 Kroner for two nights' lodging, "because a tent of Lapps in Karesuando were receiving 25 Kroner just to be in pictures."

Weather Was Accommodating

An Arctic Hollywood has its unique problems, Miss James went on, but the manufacture of artificial weather is not one of them. If the scene was to depict a Lapp struggling home over mountains and frozen lakes in a blizzard, the director merely tabled the scene for a day or two until a blizzard conveniently blew up.

In order to be mobile at all one must travel on skis in Lapland. Even the Arctic housewife goes to market on skis and children ski to school, Miss James declared Cameramen were frequently seen "skijoring" to their location. They traveled on skis behind broad-antlered reindeer, each driving a deer with one hand and holding to a rawhide thong attached to the animal with the other, Miss James stated. It was the same principle as aquaplaning behind a motorboat. Camera equipment followed, strapped in a sled drawn by a reindeer.

White Is Swanky

The sound truck of Ford origin was a queer looking contraption, devoid of orthodox wheels. The rear resembled a caterpillar tractor, while the forward end was mounted on skis. It traveled very well on snow and ice.

White is a mark of swank and wealth in Lapland, The Hollywood movie queen wraps herself in mink or ermine; her counterpart in Karesuando slips over her head a paesk (fur parka) made of white reindeer skins. The Swedish technicians of the Irefilm Company, not to be outdone, Miss James said, wore white woolen hand-knit stockings, over which they wore heavy white knit golf sox turned over the tops of ski boots, white mittens, and white wind-breakers with bulky white fox collars. The Lapps playing in the film wore white karma—fur moccasins stuffed with hay. The ski poles of everyone connected with the making of the film were covered at the top with white leather mounted over white straps. Both the Lapp advisers, Anta Pirak and Gruvisaire, wore magnificent white paesks, gifts from the film Company.

Cut Pound Won't Hurt U. S. Trade, Hull Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday countered charges that the recent devaluation of the British pound will adversely affect American trade with that country by citing figures showing that during the first five months of the war American exports to Great Britain were $24,017,000 higher than during the same period a year previously despite a similar devaluation last fall.

Figures compiled by the State Department, and covering the period between Sept. 1, 1939, and Feb. 1, 1940, show that American exports to Great Britain, France and Canada totaled $150,352,000 more than during the corresponding period last year, while their exports to this country rose by only $43,670,417.

While American exports to Britain during this period were $24,017,000 higher than last year, British exports to America were but $5,319,553 higher. Our exports to France rose by $53,442,000, while their exports here declined by $1,551,871. In the case of Canada, American exports mounted by $73,894,000, while our imports from that country increased by $39,602,735.

War Exports Up

NEW YORK, March 29—United States exports to Europe were 80 per cent higher in January of this year than they were for the same month of 1939, according to Sir Louis Beale, member of the Anglo-French Purchasing Board, which is looking toward further purchases of American aircraft. By his figures, American exports to the United Kingdom, largely war materials, totaled $104,000,000 that month. Shipments to Italy, Norway and Sweden, more than double those of last year, indicate that large quantities of goods are reaching Germany from overseas through neutral countries of Europe, Sir Louis declared at an Export Managers' Club gathering.

Orders for more than $600,000,000 worth of goods, he noted, have been placed in the United States by the Allies. Further, he told how the Board is acting as a unit, and how members of the British and French Purchasing Commissions have received the utmost in fair play from American industry. Quality, rather than quantity, is understood to be the keynote of discussions now on between the Commissions and the American aircraft industry, experience since the beginning of the European conflict having shown the need for certain refinements of aircraft design and equipment to meet conditions encountered in actual combat.

Export Cut Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—Godfrey D. N. Haggard, British Consul General in New York, asserted that the Allies will have to cut down purchases of "unessential commodities from abroad more and more as time goes on," explaining policies for the benefit of the New York Security Dealers Association. "We have made our plans," he noted, "on the assumption that this may be a long war. We have to remember that our foreign resources are not inexhaustible." Touching on the military side of the struggle he said:

"This is not a 'phoney' war; rather we believe that the last war was a 'phoney' war, with its set battles and its dreadful slaughter and destruction."

Count Charles de Ferry de Fontnouvelle, French Consul General, likewise pointed out the need of reducing certain imports to conserve exchange for war. "If purchases of superfluous goods from abroad, such as tobacco, gasoline, coffee, meat, canned fruit, have to be curtailed, our American friends ought to make allowances," he said.

U. S. Sends List of 40 Professors To Latin Americas for Exchange

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The United States Government took a big step today toward a comprehensive system of exchange of professors and students among the Latin American republics.

Names of 40 American professors were submitted to the Governments of Brazil, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Each country will select one man as a visiting educator, and will choose two American university graduates to take advanced studies.

The action was taken under a Pan American agreement reached at Buenos Aires in 1936 and just ratified by sufficient nations to make it practicable.

The State Department is awaiting receipt of panels of professors and students from Latin American republics so that it can select the scholastic representatives to come here.

The United States Government will pay all the expenses of the professors going to Latin America. It pays the students' traveling expenses, but the Latin American nations furnish board, lodging and tuition.

Lumbering on Way To Lighter Cuttings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Possibility that western lumber producers may soon be in a position to cut their timber more lightly in line with scientific logging practices, is seen here by M. E. Krueger, professor of forestry at the University of California College of Agriculture.

Hotels and Resorts

Greater Boston

MORE THAN CONVENIENCE IN BOSTON
This superb hotel, a pleasant walk from The Mother Church, offers in addition to convenience a luxurious and gracious atmosphere which is conducive to right living and right thinking. A cordial welcome from a courteous staff will add greatly to the enjoyment of your stay.
Impeccable service, incomparable cuisine, moderate tariff. Charming rooms from $4.
A DISTINGUISHED HOTEL WITH A DISTINCTIVE ADDRESS
The Somerset
400 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD, PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

"Your HOME in Boston"
One of the many features of the Hotel Puritan which Monitor readers find attractive is its accessibility to The Mother Church. They delight, also, in its comfort, luxury and moderate rates.

Private parking facilities available without charge.
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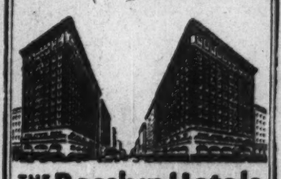
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Metropolitan Opera Makes Its Seasonal Bow to Boston

Strauss' 'Rosenkavalier' Hailed by Capacity Audience

By L. A. Sloper

The brief Boston engagement of the Metropolitan Opera began auspiciously last night with a performance of Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier." The Boston Opera House was filled by an audience which applauded warmly. There were the usual accompaniments of a gala occasion.

The opera was well chosen for the opening. Though it lacks the pageantry which used to be considered necessary for inaugurating an opera season, it presents no profound problems to the listener who is familiar in a general way with von Hofmannsthal's libretto. Nevertheless, it is one of the great comic operas, full of melody, piquant harmonies, witty musical comment on the action. Its rather crude humor is mixed, in Viennese fashion, with suitable amounts of sentiment and of pathos. Altogether, an opera for everybody.

* * *

Moreover, Boston has seldom heard so fine a performance of "Der Rosenkavalier" as that of last evening—certainly not since the days of Polacco and the Chicago company. The cast was headed by Lotte Lehmann, whose impersonation of the Princess is one of the great operatic portraits of our time. It also restored to us Alexander Kipnis as Baron Ochs, a role which in less skillful hands seems to Anglo-Saxon taste very unfunny indeed. And it included an Octavian new to Boston in Risë Stevens, who put her resonant voice to excellent use, and lent a charming gaucherie to the noble youth.

The other parts were well taken, but most important to the success of the performance, apart from Mme. Lehmann, was the direction of Erich Leinsdorf, who made a good impression here last year in "Tannhäuser" and who this season has fallen heir to the entire German repertory. Mr. Leinsdorf's career is in its youth. He even had his first try at conducting several of the operas in New York this year. It is not surprising that commentators have found evidence in his work of inexperience.

* * *

What is surprising is his remarkable grasp of the music, and his strongly individual interpretation of it. Strauss' score, though, as I have said, it presents no profound problems to the listener, sets the conductor a task that is not so simple as it looks. It calls for a musical understanding that can penetrate and an interpretive imagination and an executive authority that can actualize its secrets of tone, of harmony, of line, and of rhythm.

These are the qualities that Mr. Leinsdorf brings to it. His conception became evident in the overture, with its transition from impassioned eloquence to tender emotion. The same flexibility governed the action when the curtain was up. In the rapid-fire comedy scenes the music was swift-paced, incisive, at need violent. In the passages of wonder, of affection, of reminiscence, of sadness, it was caressing but never cloying. There was all needful emphasis on the theatrical elements, but the orchestra was always singing. And the voices, the instruments, and the action were co-ordinated with a firm hand.

* * *

The waltzes were played with subtle rhythmical inflections which probably could be given them only by a Viennese. They became an integral element of the musical and dramatic expression. It is the correct thing to deplore the presence in the opera of these waltz tunes, not on the ground of anachronism but on that of musical snobbery. Not being a highbrow, I have always enjoyed them without shame. Mr. Leinsdorf makes us see clearly that they are an essential part of the musico-dramatic texture.

'Der Rosenkavalier'

Boston Opera House—Thursday evening, March 28, 1940, the Metropolitan Opera Association presents "Der Rosenkavalier," Opera in three acts by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Music by Richard Strauss. The cast:

Princess von Werdenberg	Lotte Lehman
Baron Ochs von Lerchenau	Alexander Kipnis
Octavian	Risë Stevens
Von Faninal	Julius Huehn
Sophie	Marita Farell
Marianne	Dorothee Manski
Valzacchi	Karl Laufkoetter
Annina	Doris Doe
Major-domo of the Princess	Anthony Marlowe
Major domo of von Faninal	Anthony Marlowe
Commissary of Police	Norman Cordon
Notary	Arnold Gabor
A Singer	John Carter
Innkeeper	Anthony Marlowe
Three Orphans	Irra Petina, Anna Kaskas, Maxine Stellman
A Milliner	Thelma Votipka
A Hairdresser	Juan Casanova
Leopold	Ludwig Burgstaller
Animal Vendor	Giordano Paltrinieri
A Negro Boy	Sari Montague
Conductor	Erich Leinsdorf
Chorus Master	Konrad Neuger
Stage Director	Leopold Sachse

Scenery designed and painted by Prof. Hans Kautsky, Vienna

Moffett

Alexander Kipnis as Baron Ochs in "Rosenkavalier"

'Virginia City'

It takes more than a spy romance against a Civil War background, with the U. S. Cavalry to the rescue in the last reel, to make a good Western. Call "Virginia City" a fair example of the type, then.

"Virginia City," for which Robert Buckner provided the original screen play, is based on a legendary incident of the Civil War. Story has it that a shipment of $5,000,000 in gold, secreted in prairie schooners, was smuggled out of Virginia City, Nev., for the Confederacy in the closing months of the conflict.

"Virginia City" takes up the story somewhat prior to this when Kerry Bradford and two other prisoners are trying to dig their way out of Confederate Libby Prison, and rejoin the Union Army. Their jailer is Vance Irby, an officer in love with Julia Hayne, who has passed herself off as an entertainer in a Virginia City saloon to learn military secrets from Northern soldiers stationed there. Julia brings to Richmond word of the gold which is waiting to fill the South's depleted coffers. At the same time, Bradford and his friends escape.

The remainder of the story passes in and about Virginia City with Irby trying to get the gold out and Bradford trying to stop him. It need hardly be added that Julia and Bradford have fallen in love. Later, having captured the Southern sympathizers with their gold and having, with them, stood off an attack of border ruffians, Bradford caches the gold to help the South to rebuild after the war. The war ends conveniently, and Bradford is a hero in the eyes of the North, the South, and Miss Julia Hayne.

Since none of the principals—Errol Flynn, Miriam Hopkins, and Randolph Scott—seems much concerned about all this, it is not surprising that "Virginia City" leaves the spectator feeling about the same way. Alan Hale and Guinn "Big Boy" Williams punch their way through the paper bag plot for some comedy character work here and there, as does Frank McHugh. Humphrey Bogart assumes a moustache and an accent to lead the border marauders. Wagstaff, Ariz., provides magnificent vistas of prairie, desert, and bluffs nudging the clouds. There appears to have been a considerable amount of horse-tripping in the making of "Virginia City."

The companion film at the Metropolitan is "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson and Henry O'Neill heading the cast.

* * *

'Three Cheers for Irish'

"Three Cheers for the Irish," at the Paramount and Fenway, is all blather and brawl, a story whose script never kissed the Blarney stone and whose humors are as sprightly as a peat bog in a rainstorm. Thomas Mitchell, that redoubtable actor, is called upon to play an honest but belligerent old spalpeen, pursuaded to run for alderman when he is retired after 25 years' service in the police department. Replacing Casey (Mr. Mitchell) on his beat is a young Scotsman, Angus Ferguson, who, by the ordinances which govern such procedures, immediately becomes enamored of Casey's daughter, Maureen (Priscilla Lane).

Casey finds that another daughter, Heloise, has received $2,500 campaign funds from a gambler. He exposes himself to the electorate with the result that he is overwhelmingly elected. Angus and Maureen have, in the meantime, married, but Casey's rage at the match is placated when twins are born to them.

Dennis Morgan contributes a mannerly portrayal of Angus. Mr. Mitchell works hard but to little effect. Alan Hale, Frank Jenks, Henry Armetta, and J. M. Kerrigan are among those who have been seen to better advantage.

"Double Alibi" is the stuff of which the second half of double features are made. Its only novel twist is to have the chief suspect of a murder mystery also the gentleman who unravels the crime. Perhaps "unravels" is putting it too strongly. Anyway, with a series of photographed bullets the hero proves that he didn't commit the murders. Wayne Morris, Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan, Roscoe Karns, Robert Emmett Keane, and James Burke are among the players.

* * *

'Little Orvie'

"Little Orvie" becomes a little tiresome before its plot reaches a conclusion. The ending—whether from the book or not—is given hokum treatment for a few obvious and not very tasteful laughs.

"Little Orvie" has some rather charming moments, especially those between Ernest Truex as Mr. Stone and John Sheffield as little Orvie. The film has been carefully produced, perhaps too carefully. It is too studied in its attempts to re-create the mischievous, wistful, and often misunderstood world of the eight-year-old.

For one thing, Orvie has been given a great deal of dialogue and not all of it sounds young enough for him. Master Sheffield is an engaging youngster with a shock of curly blond hair, but perhaps he has been over-directed.

The film is not without its amusing moments, however. Indeed, it may provide a pleasant hour or so of entertainment for those who demand nothing too strenuous in their film plots. Dorothy Tree, Ann Todd, Emma Dunn, and Daisy Mothershed are competent as the principal supporting players. The story concerns the efforts of Mr. Stone and Orvie to introduce a dog into the household against Mrs. Stone's veto.

The companion feature on the screen at the Keith Boston is "Midnight Limited," with John King and Marjorie Reynolds heading the cast.

'Scene of Crime'

New York

An invisible "X" marks the spot of "The Scene of the Crime," which was committed at the Fulton Theater last evening. Indeed, this is no spot, but a large and unmistakable blot on the drama's escutcheon.

It would be useless, unnecessary, and unkind to dwell at any length upon "The Scene of the Crime." The story concerns the effect upon a middle-class family of a murder committed by one of its members. At the end of the second act, this member returns as a specter to preside over the ruin he has wrought, finally watching helpless as his mother and father commite suicide.

It is almost impossible to make any pertinent comment upon the acting. Louis Sorin benefits by getting the best of the script and Chester Stratton certainly gets the worst of it. The others no doubt do their valiant best. J. D. B.

Radiocast of 'Walküre' Planned by Metropolitan

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Theater and radio stars will appear in a new series; the political campaign will start rolling; the Metropolitan Opera will be heard from Boston; and the birthday of Tchaikovsky will be remembered during the course of week-end radio programs.

Tonight

Premiere:

"Command Performance," which will feature theatrical and radio stars in unaccustomed roles, for its inaugural, presents Jack Pearl in the role of Haym Solomon, Jewish financier in the American Revolution, MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Variety:

Bert Lytell and Linda Darnell play scenes from Miss Darnell's latest picture; Minerva Pious, radio actress, presents another dialect "strictly her own," in Kate Smith's variety hour, CSB-WEEI, 8.

Richmond (Va.) salute to the U. S. Antarctic Expedition and Admiral Byrd brings greetings from Dr. John Stewart Bryan, owner and publisher of the Richmond News-Leader, and Mrs. Petruss, wife of one of the expedition's aviators; news and sport comment; music by the William and Mary College Band, the C. & O. Quartet, the Rambling Romeos and Sabbath Glee Club, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

Saturday

Speakers:

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on "The War at Sea," from London, NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:20; re-radiocast by transcription, MBS-WAAB, 4.

H. V. Kaltenborn begins commentative series of programs for NBC-Red Network, 7:45; also Sunday series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:45.

Raymond Massey will bring his characterization of Lincoln to the air, giving the Gettysburg Address during "This Amazing America"; Ohio and Kentucky will be represented in the geographic question section, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, makes a previously announced "important" address on "The Need of a Republican Congress," before McKinley Day dinner of Hartford Club, Hartford, Conn., Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

Serious music:

Selections from early English classics, a concerto based on old themes, by John Barbirolli, and a piano quintet of Dohnanyi are programmed in the chamber concert of the Cincinnati Conservatory program, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Lauritz Melchior is Seigmund, Lotte Lehmann is Sieglinde, and Marjorie Lawrence is Brünnhilde in the Metropolitan's radiocast of Wagner's "Die Walküre," from the Boston Opera House, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Final program of special League of Composers series introduces four chamber works commissioned for this program; Norman Cazden's Clarinet Quartet; Randall Thompson's Four Pieces for Oboe, Clarinet and Viola; Marion Bauer's Concertino for Oboe, Clarinet and String Quartet; and William Schumann's Quartet, No. 3, all to be played by the Dorian Quartet, with assisting soloists, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Arturo Toscanini selects an Italian program including Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Overture to "The Taming of the Shrew," Martucci's Symphony No. 2, in F Major, a long-lost Overture to Verdi's "Aida," and Respighi's "Roman Festivals" for the NBC Symphony concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama:

Betty Field, juvenile star, is guest with Burgess Meredith in another installment of "Lincoln Highway," NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 a. m.

Henry Watrous, American painter, is selected by Dr. Bernard Meyers as his subject in the "Art for Your Sake" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

"Landmarks of Radio Drama" is a new series by NBC to review some outstanding air plays; opener is Richard Hughes "Danger," a coal mine disaster story, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Sunday

Serious music:

Music Hall continues its opera series with "Pagliacci," Jan Peerce, Charlotte Symons, and Robert Weede in the leads, NBC,-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, and Milton Katims, violist, in joint recital, play Handel's Sonata in G Minor and Brahms' Sonata in F Minor, Op. 120, No. 1, MBS-WAAB, 2.

Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, is heard as soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, in Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1, in B flat minor; John Barbirolli conducts the Handel Concerto Grosso No. 10, D Minor, Op. 6, and Beethoven's Symphony No. 8, in F major, for the first half of the program, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Marian Anderson, negro contralto, sings "My Heart At Thy Sweet Voice," aria from "Samson and Delilah," "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms"; Hummel's "Alleluia"; and the spirituals, "Somebody's Knockin' at Your Door" and "The Gospel Train," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Brahms' Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1, will be played by the American Art Quartet, musicians from NBC Symphony, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Drama:

Chekhov's "The Three Sisters," in "Great Plays," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"Opening of the Far West" series in "The World Is Yours" program introduced by story of John Charles Fremont, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30.

Paulette Goddard is star in "Broken Destiny," play in Conrad Nagel's drama series, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck co-star in a honeymoon comedy in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Madeleine Carroll takes the title role in playing of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," in Orson Welles production, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Speakers, forums:

University of Chicago Round Table discusses "Is There Any Sense in the Census?" NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

A plea for racial tolerance and understanding is launched in four special programs by Station WBZ; the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, will speak in the opening program, WBZ, 3.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) N. H., a vigorous opponent of certain census questions, defends his stand, Sentor Claude Pepper (D) Florida, sticks by the census questioning, in American Forum, MBS-WAAB, 8.

By recordings Station WEEI presents Saturday radiocast of "People's Platform" on the question, "Is a European Peace Possible?" WEEI, 10.

Monday

Music:

Lanny Ross, tenor, wins evening spot, singing among other songs, for premiere program, "The Perfect Song," theme of "Amos 'n' Andy." Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 7:15.

Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor of Rochester Civic Orchestra, takes note of Tchaikovsky centenary with the first of four programs of the Russian's music: Scherzo from the seldom heard First Symphony; second movement, Andante Cantabile, from Fifth Symphony; and Waltz from opera, "Eugen Onegin," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Drama:

Irene Dunne plays screen role of Terry McKay in "Love Affair," with William Powell, in Cecil B. DeMille's theater program, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Oils by Eilshemius For Symphony Hall

Oil paintings by Louis Eilshemius that have never traveled to Boston before will go on view on Friday, April 12, when the painter's first large exhibition in this city will open at Symphony Hall. The Museum of Fine Arts possesses a fine example of his work, and a small exhibit was held at the Goodman-Walker Gallery some six years ago.

A number of the problematical and fantastic paintings of Eilshemius' last period will be shown in addition to works of the very early period and of the middle period during both of which he traveled extensively in Africa, Samoa, and New Zealand. The exhibition will be open at concerts through April.

At the Trans-Lux

Beginning Friday the film at the Trans-Lux will be "Son of the Navy," comedy, with Jean Parker and James Dunn heading the cast. Martin Spellman will have the role of a runaway orphan who adopts a petty officer for a father and a commander's daughter for a mother. Others in the cast are William Royle, Craig Reynolds, Selmer Jackson, Dave O'Brien, and Gene Morgan.

The second film will be "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders, Peter Lorre, Dolores Del Rio, and Lionel Atwill in the cast.

Vladimir Horowitz

Plays the Tchaikovsky B flat minor Concerto in Philharmonic concert

Charlotte Greenwood Seeks To Lend Tall Girls a Hand

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Few people will be surprised that Charlotte Greenwood is back in Hollywood, and back in pictures. Miss Greenwood has a habit of keeping somewhere in the forefront of the motion picture and theatrical scene. Fewer will be aware that there has always been a very real purpose in swinging those long legs of hers over chairs, reaching those long arms and fingers up to scratch a spot off the ceiling in the many memorable Letty shows.

Miss Greenwood has set down that purpose in some notes which she hopes one day to get into shape for publication, and has given these the title, "Never Too Tall."

"It all started," she told me—when I found her in the rehearsal hall at the 20th Century-Fox Studios, where she was practicing some dance steps for the new Shirley Temple picture, "The Young People,"—"when I began to observe the way tall girls tied themselves into knots, and walked round-shouldered, and did whatever else they could think of to make people think they were just normal runts.

"I remember when I first stood in a chorus line for a show called "White Cats." Ned Wayburn—I think it was—yelled from clear across the stage when he saw me. His words, as I remember, were, "What on earth is that?"

"And that," she finished, "is no way to talk to a lady."

* * *

Miss Greenwood smiled reminiscently, as well she might. Between that first incident in her first show, when she was about 15, and stood just five feet nine inches—which is her height today—and her present picture, are 25 years of a successful acting career. She has been in 20 plays and as many pictures and has spent five years in London, and another five in Australia, from which she had but recently returned.

She and Eunice Burnham got together in a sister act for vaudeville after her first show or two; and it was in this act that she learned that if she threw one of her arms aloft during a tense emotional scene or flung out one of those long legs during the sadder moments, the audience thought it desperately amusing. That decided her not to be shy about her height. And it also taught her to do what she could for others who were, according to her reasoning, "never too tall."

Today she gets a lot of letters from tall girls, and she has always found tall girls clustered around her after shows here and all over the world.

"Oh, Miss Greenwood," one of them said to her recently, "if only you could put that into a book, so all the other tall girls in the world could read it!" (Miss Greenwood had just said something to this particular girl about standing up straight, throwing her head back, looking her height.)

"You may not be sought out by the little fellows," she told the girl, "but you'll find that the big ones will look pretty relieved when they find you."

Miss Greenwood grinned.

"We don't have to get down to the size of the others," she said. "I always tell my tall girl friends to look up and act as if the rest of the world had some growing to do to catch up to us."

* * *

Miss Greenwood played recently in a picture with Linda Darnell (not yet released) about which there was a good deal of studio publicity to the effect that she had done with dancing and cutting capers forever. So I had been prepared to find her being pretty sedate and dignified when I went to see her at the rehearsal hall. I thought she might be teaching some of the youngsters a step or two for the picture. Instead, I found her in slacks, doing some fancy tapping with Jack Oakie and a couple of the studio's dance directors. Oakie and the dance directors dropped exhausted into chairs after a while, but Charlotte Greenwood was still going strong when I left.

Miss Greenwood and Oakie play the father and mother of Shirley Temple in the picture, and I thought it strange that Shirley hadn't been there rehearsing, too.

"No need for that," the publicity man told me as we walked toward the entrance of the studio. "It's always this way in a Temple picture. The others rehearse a dance for a couple of weeks and then Shirley comes in and learns it in two hours."

No Band for Cohan

George M. Cohan has requested that no band meet him when he arrives in Providence on April 10 to begin final rehearsals for his new play, "The Return of the Vagabond." This band reception has become more or less of a ritual marking Mr. Cohan's homecoming. "The Return of the Vagabond" opens in Providence on April 12.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Judge Hardy and Son—Central Square (Cambridge), and Granada (Malden).

On Your Toes—Regent (Arlington).

Ninotchka—Braintree (Braintree).

The Great Victor Herbert—Cameo (South Weymouth).

Shop Around the Corner—Jamaica (Jamaica Plain).

Gulliver's Travels—Somerville (Somerville), Maplewood (Malden), Teele Square (Somerville), and Winchester (Winchester).

Swanee River—New Melrose (Melrose), Quincy (Quincy).

Gone with the Wind—Princess (Wakefield).

The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex—Park (Everett).

Returning to the Screen

20th Century-Fox

Charlotte Greenwood

Now in Hollywood at work in "The Young People."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Igor Stravinsky, Conducting
"Apollon Musagete" and "Oedipus Rex"
Chorus and Soloists
TUES., APRIL 2 at 8:30
NELSON EDDY
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE

SHUBERT LAST 2 DAYS Tonight, 8:30 | SAT. MAT.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
Evgs. 55c to $3.30. Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75

SHUBERT COMING BACK Starts Mon.
SEATS NOW ON SALE!
BILL ROBINSON in Hot MIKADO
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST OF THE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY
Evgs. 50c to 2.50, Wed. Mat. 50c to 1.50. Sat. Mat. 50c to 2.00 Plus Tax.

WILBUR LAST 2 DAYS Tonight 8:30 MAT. SAT.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC PRESENTS
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT"
A NEW COMEDY BY VINCENT SHEEAN
KENT SMITH · CATHARINE DOUCET · CECIL HUMPHREYS
Staged by MR. McCLINTIC
NIGHTS $.50 to 3.30. SAT. MAT. $.50 to $2.75

COLONIAL—Last 3 Times
POPULAR MATINEE TOMORROW
MAURICE EVANS
in KING RICHARD II
Company of 40
Evgs. $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat. $1.00 to $2.75. Tax Inc.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER · 2nd WK.!
"REBECCA"
Laurence OLIVIER · Joan FONTAINE
Also: JACK HOLT—"Outside 3-Mile Limit"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK Walt Disney's FULL LENGTH FEATURE IN TECHNICOLOR
Pinocchio
Plus NEW 2nd FEATURE
"HA! HE'S MAKING EYES AT ME"
Added—"INFORMATION PLEASE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Errol Flynn Miriam Hopkins
"VIRGINIA CITY"
also "Calling Philo Vance"

KEN. 0610 FENWAY THEATRE NOW!
Priscilla Lane · Thomas Mitchell · Alan Hale
"3 CHEERS FOR THE IRISH"
also Wayne Morris, "DOUBLE ALIBI"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor" — Times
Mc Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Evgs. 250 ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.20
Mats. 250 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.65
PLYMOUTH, W. 45th St. CI. 6-8156. Evgs. 8:50
7th Month Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:50

"Immensely Funny" Anderson, Journ.-Amer.
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7869. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons"—Sloper, The Ch. Sci. Monitor.
THE PLAYWRIGHT COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
with Luther ADLER · Betty FIELD · John CRAVEN
HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-0298
Evgs. 8:30—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK
"Rebecca"
Produced by David O. Selznick
Gala Stage Revue · Symphony Orchestra

Girls Will Be Journalists And Professor Carroll Tells Them How

Women's Opportunities in the Field Are Unlimited, She Believes, But Special Training Is a Help

By Elizabeth Kennedy Kelly
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women on the highroads and byroads of journalism have always had an employment problem. Even such an authority as Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School at Columbia University, admits that. When Eleanor Carroll was graduated from Wellesley and began looking around for a job, she had no idea that one day she would have an active part in solving that difficulty.

It was enough of a puzzle to her in those days to find out how she could break into the newspaper world. She had had some brief experience as a shipyard reporter for her home town paper, the Staten Island Advance, but metropolitan newspaper editors remained unimpressed. Although she is now the only woman member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University, she admits she enrolled as a student there as a last resort. She had found that she couldn't get a position without specialized training.

A year later, armed with her degree, she descended upon her prospective employer, Edwin F. Gay, then president of the New York Evening Post. Mr. Gay's satellites effectively protected him from Miss Carroll's repeated onslaughts. Undiscouraged, she would retire to the ancient quiet of St. Paul's churchyard opposite the Post building, at 20 Vesey Street, New York, there to sit and plot her next move.

"Mr. Gay must have become weary of seeing me eternally brooding among the tombstones," she confesses, "because one bright day I was summoned from there to become secretary to the vice-president. I was so bad at that job that within a month I was made editor of the women's page," she adds joyfully. "So you see, I got my first job by cluttering up a graveyard!"

Persistence Essential

She doesn't recommend this grave-sitting procedure to the young women—and there are hundreds of them each year—who ask her advice on how to become journalists. It serves to illustrate, however, the importance of persistence, which, with personality and ability, are the would-be journalist's weapons in her fight for recognition. Ability, according to Miss Carroll, isn't as important as the other two, because it can be developed later. Despite her own success in the professional world, she is careful to point out that there is no royal road to a job. She regards each job as a problem, to be coped with by the individual. Three hints which she gives to girls looking for positions are: know how to write a good letter, conduct a business-like interview, and look capable.

Miss Carroll looked, and sounded, so capable when she applied for a summertime job during her Wellesley days, that she succeeded—by the simple expedient of walking into the offices of the Staten Island Advance and informing the editor that he had "America's greatest potential daily." He put the motto on the paper's masthead and gave her a job. As a shipyard reporter she covered the waterfront during the busy war days, and, infuriated by the miserable quarters in which the shipyard workers had to live, started a campaign for better housing conditions. The fight was taken up by the paper; and one night her congressman came to her house to discuss a plan for low-cost housing with her. This gave the young reporter her first personal glimpse of the power of the press.

Opportunities for sociological crusades are fewer for the beginner now, but the preparation for a journalistic career is basic.

Advises Undergraduates

Miss Carroll advises undergraduates to work on the college paper, join the college press board, and write news and features for the local and metropolitan newspapers and press associations. Political science, world history, economics, and sociology have proved the types of majors, rather than English, which are of the greatest future service in journalistic work. Courses in literature and writing are essential, but not to the exclusion of a study of present-day problems. Paradoxically, Miss Carroll warns students against a journalism major, as its practicalities limit the time available for courses in the basic fields.

With specialized training, Miss Carroll believes that women's opportunities in the field of journalism are unlimited. To the doubting, she points out the record of almost one hundred per cent employment of recent women graduates of Columbia's Journalism School on newspapers, magazines, radio, working in research, publicity, advertising, and as newsreel editors, literary agents, and free-lance writers. Newspaper work, as may be expected, absorbs the largest number of the graduates, with magazines drawing the next largest group. The rise of radio as a news medium is creating opportunities for women's employment and success in that field, she believes.

Eminently practical, yet with the vision of an idealist, Miss Carroll acknowledges that there are broader chances for women on magazines, and that the work is made more attractive by shorter hours, higher wages, and a slower pace. She refuses to advance material success, however, as a measure of merit. To her, getting the job done, and done well, is the goal of the profession. She is confident that, for a persistent journalist, the other rewards follow.

Year in London

Her first reward, a pay envelope which she received as a reporter on the London Daily Express, proved to be short-lived. The day she received it was the day of the city's first snowfall—an infrequent sight that winter. Clutching her prize, she hailed a bus, settled herself in chilly glory on the top, and rode around the city in the falling snow. So enchanted was she with this vision of a white London that when she finally alighted from the bus, she left her money behind! In spite of this inauspicious beginning, the year in London was a memorable interlude, in which she interviewed dukes one day, and covered magistrates' courts the next.

Miss Carroll does not hesitate to discourage the girl now hoping to become a foreign correspondent, by saying that the present war has not opened new opportunities for women in this or other fields. The reason, she says, is obvious: the new vistas for professional women were opened up 25 years ago when the struggle for women's rights and equal suffrage began to bear fruit.

Although Miss Carroll carries no feminist chip on her shoulder, she has worked indefatigably to substantiate her belief that women are the equals of men in the professions, and particularly in journalism. In her three years as teacher and adviser to the women students of journalism at Columbia, she has largely engineered the change in the status of the women student journalists from that of campus freaks, or, at most, a merely tolerated minority, to that of an accepted and valuable fixture in the busy world of a professional school.

Brings Out Others' Talents

Dorothy Canfield Fisher once said of Miss Carroll, during her years as an editor on Delineator Magazine, "She is a catalyst." Catalytic she surely is in her ability to find and develop talents in some, and spur others on to new heights of achievement. Genuinely liked and consulted by the rest of the faculty, she is a beau ideal to her students. No vague theorist, she discusses their problems with them, and suggests remedies. Her plans of action are carried out with the facile rapidity that springs from a vigorous intellect.

Miss Carroll is not one of those aggressive women who is out of place away from her desk. She entertains graciously in her apartment close to the school. Here, in private life, as the wife of Dr. Endre K. Brunner, member of the teaching staff and chief of the gynecology clinic at New York University Medical College, and as the mother of one-year-old Stephen, she effectively proves her contention that marriage and maternity need not end a career. She is careful to add the footnote that the married professional woman has a responsibility to increase her earning power to provide the necessary skilled substitutions demanded by her absence. Miss Carroll, by living a full life thoughtfully, finds plenty of time to spend with her small family.

Practically part of that family is a raccoon coat which is a furry reminder of Miss Carroll's first winter's pay checks from the New York Post. Familiar to all her students today, this redoubtable companion, through the years, has seen her first a newspaper woman, then fiction editor and later associate editor of Delineator, and for a year, a special assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, head of the Work Projects Administration in Washington.

"Other coats come and go," she says, "but the raccoon goes on forever!"

Its owner has that abundance of energy coupled with poise and charm, which is the hallmark of the successful professional woman, wife and mother. Her quick sense of humor was never better demonstrated than on an occasion a few years ago when, at the behest of a professional friend, she dressed in the pink satin and nodding plumes of an Indian princess and rode an elephant in the circus at Madison Square Garden!

Prof. Eleanor Carroll, wearing a "newsprint" smock, is shown here in her office at Columbia University with three of this year's students. Miss Carroll is the only woman member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia, where she acts as teacher and adviser to the women students of journalism. Before joining the staff of Columbia University, Eleanor Carroll had gained wide distinction as fiction editor, and later associate editor, of Delineator. Charming and gracious, she is well loved by all her students and friends—as this happy group indicates. The three students, reading from left to right, are: Barbara Bigelow, Elizabeth Kennedy Kelly, Jane Hunter.

Costume Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Completes Plans for Spring Tour

He Must Please Many Artists but His Patience Is Unfailing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

At a time when American women are having the fun of selecting their spring outfits, Nicholas Lanzilotti, costume manager of the Metropolitan Opera, is in a state of bedlam "selecting" the ensembles for the hundreds of artists who will go on the 1940 tour around the country.

Some of the trials and tribulations of costume workers, who must keep artists and performers correctly dressed for their roles on the Metropolitan stage, were disclosed to the headquarters of the Metropolitan Opera Fund, which is seeking one million dollars to maintain and advance the opera in this country.

Costumes Are Important

Voices and music may constitute the opera in the minds of a part of the audience. But the costumes are equally as important to another group, according to Mr. Lanzilotti.

"For the operas presented by the Metropolitan, we make thousands and thousands of costumes," he said. "With a staff of twelve men and women," he added, "we use every year thousands of yards of linen, velvet, cloth, brocade, ribbon, and lace in order to keep our stars properly costumed in the story-book scenes of the opera."

For this year's tour, which started simultaneously on March 25 in Rochester, New York, and Baltimore, Lanzilotti and his staff are putting the "finishing touches" on the costumes of 19 operas for 35 performances in Rochester, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Dallas, New Orleans, and Atlanta. About 180 baskets and ten trunks were needed to carry all the costumes. And in addition, five or six large boxes of makeup materials were taken along.

Today the services of a costume designer are seldom used by the Metropolitan, because Lanzilotti has spent so many years in this work that he knows all of the designs from memory. Occasionally, however, a revival will make it necessary to obtain new designs—particularly when the interim between performances of the opera is so long that the costumes have worn out. Costumes only last about five or six years.

For "Le Nozzi di Figaro" this year, the first performance since 1925 at the Metropolitan, an entire new set of costumes had to be made. Laddislaud Czettel, of the Vienna Opera, designed the costumes for this revival.

"Although the costumes of opera follow specific, traditional designs, the leading artists like to make certain small changes to satisfy their personal wishes," Mr. Lanzilotti explained. "These changes," he said, "even include a different color than that shown in the original design. Another problem is the need of several duplicate costumes for all the leading roles in opera. This is necessary because different artists must perform in these roles, and because we must be prepared for emergencies, should an artist suddenly become indisposed at curtain time and need a substitute. Also since the costume for a small artist cannot be worn by a larger person who substitutes, we need costumes for all of the artists who sing certain roles."

It was also interesting to learn that, over a period of years, some of the designs of costumes have undergone a gradual change.

Traditional Designs Change

"An example of this was the costume of Mephistopheles in Faust," Mr. Lanzilotti said. "In the early days," he explained, "Mephistopheles was dressed as a civilian of his day to conceal the fact that he was Satan. Gradually, his costume changed to the style of the red devil; and today it follows the same design in black. I believe this change was brought about for better theatrical effect."

The cost of costumes gives a good idea of the importance of Lanzilotti's work. In some instances the total cost of costumes for an opera may reach $30,000, as in the case of those for La Vestale and Aida.

"It all depends upon the number of persons in the cast," Lanzilotti said, "and whether or not the ballet and chorus are used. Sometimes the cast numbers about 400; and that means a large costume bill. In Figaro, for which new costumes were made this year, the cost was only about $9,000. But the cast was small."

On an average, about 200 costumes are required for every opera. In the past season 33 operas in 123 performances were given at the Metropolitan. Costumes for all of these numbered about 6,500. To keep these garments in good condition, with constant repair, cleaning and laundering after every performance, is an industry in itself. The cleaning and laundry bill runs to about $10,000 every year. In between performances, the costumes are hung in storehouse closets.

He Is an Authority

"Material used for the costumes of one opera would probably clothe a single woman for life," Mr. Lanzilotti theorized.

"To construct the costumes for Figaro," he went on, "we used about 1,000 yards of cloth, 5,000 yards of ribbon, and some 300 yards of lace in the skirts, petticoats, and bodices for the women of the cast."

All of this work must seem a great responsibility to the layman. It is, but Lanzilotti takes it in his stride, having devoted his lifetime to it. He has served under Henry E. Abbey, Maurice Grau and Giulio Gatti-Casazza. He worked for Hammerstein in this country and England, then for the San Francisco and Chicago operas before returning to manage the costume department when Edward Johnson was appointed General Manager May 15, 1935.

Lanzilotti's work is indeed trying at times, as he has to comply with the many conflicting wishes of the artists, but his patience is unfoiling. Although needles and pins are his working tools, he seldom "sits" on them in reaching his objective of keeping the artists always looking their best before the footlights.

Shoppers for Studios Have Problems, Too

When a Hollywood Production Is Begun a Shopper Goes Forth—And Here Is What She Has to Do

By Kay Campbell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

I know a negro woman who is always saying: "Everybody has his problems, don't he?" meaning that while few of us can see the other fellow's problem, if we could really delve into his struggle for existence, we'd find that nobody, absolutely nobody, is completely free from harassments of one sort or another. And it occurred to me that most of us would be apt to regard a studio wardrobe shopper's existence as almost ideal.

How many times have you heard somebody remark, "I wouldn't mind shopping if I had all the money I wanted to spend"? Shoppers for materials, accessories, clothes, and other supplies needed in the production of a motion picture, are allowed to spend millions of dollars each year. Yet they have their problems too!

I do not wish to imply that their budgets are unlimited, or that they are not required to keep costs within reason, but merely that when a certain hat is needed to match a particular dress in a technicolor picture, the price paid for the bonnet is an insignificant matter compared with becomingness, smartness, and appropriateness.

Primary Requisite

The primary requisite for every would-be studio shopper is a keen knowledge of how colors will photograph, what materials will show up best in the eye of the camera, and what accessories will be in good taste.

Every studio has a shopper for each designer or group of designers. Most of these shoppers are women. The only exception is at MGM where a man shops for the designer, Adrian. Ruth Smith tracks down all the needs for the so-called "A" pictures at 20th Century Fox; and Louise Knapp fulfills requirements for the "B" pictures. The former stepped from the position of buyer for a small shop to her present responsible job; but many of the shoppers started in Hollywood stock rooms where they became familiar with the various materials, with what ones could be used. Certain shades of red, for example, will photograph light gray and others a dark gray on the screen. Once in a while a shopper will get a chance to show her hand at designing. Helen Taylor, who used to create all the clothes worn at Walter Wanger's Studio, got her start as a shopper.

Typical Day

Let's take a day in the life of Ruth Smith as typical of most. She drives her car to the studio lot shortly before 9 a. m. to get the day's lists of needed supplies. She finds that hats and bags which are definitely smart in appearance are needed for Mary Boland to wear; that paillettes and diaphanous material are required for another woman star; that a frayed-at-lapels but neat suit is wanted for a man character in the same picture, and that, finally, Royer demands brocade in off-white for Andrea Leeds.

This list doesn't sound too difficult, does it? Well, first of all, a good studio shopper knows that some paillettes reflect light into the camera, and that cup-shaped ones must always be chosen. She realizes that certain sheer materials sag in the hot light of the kliegs; and that souffle, for example, is preferable to chiffon for studio use. Ruth knows, too, that since "Swanee River" is a technicolor opus, the brocade is intended to be just "dingy" enough to look white; that it must not have too much beige dye in it or it will look yellow, and yet that it must not be so near a white that it will reflect light unpleasantly.

She Must Know

As for Miss Boland's clothes, it is not only necessary to know something of the actress's size and the colors needed, but the shopper must be familiar with Miss Boland's tastes in apparel; for stars have been known to refuse to wear what they thought were unsuitable garments. Miss Smith has made it a point to learn shops, which shops out of several hundred will be most likely to fulfill the actress's exact needs. She has to know "periods"—which brocades are correct for 1865. She must know what colors can be found in the homespuns this year, and where to hunt for second-hand men's suits. Every possible source of wearing apparel and materials, from wholesale stores to tiny basements, or to shops where dowdy aprons may be found, are familiar to shoppers like Ruth Smith. She knows, too, that rough materials will photograph much better than smooth, and last but not least, that she must keep in touch with the designers constantly throughout the day lest they change their minds about the colors needed.

"And don't think they don't change their minds!" she told me with a laugh. "Many's the time I've started out to get pink crepe, only to find, when I phoned in a couple of hours later, that they'd decided to have that particular frock made of black!"

Making Household Hints My Own

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I read a good new household suggestion on the Women's Page, I immediately cut it out and paste it on a card which I hang over my kitchen work table in plain sight. In this way I am reminded to make use of the hint. I keep the card there until I am accustomed to the idea and it becomes, as it were, my own. I find this way much better than trying to recall "something I saw in Wednesday's Monitor," without the aid of the clipping.

(Mrs.) M. F. C.

Farm Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I was young my mother said,
As she and Pa went up to bed,
"Now, daughter, when he comes tonight
Don't let this kitchen be a sight;
Spread down the rug, make up the fire,
And turn the wick a little higher.
Put on a checkered tablecloth
And beat an eggnog to a froth
With nutmeg and vanilla taste—
These cookies must not go to waste—
And when the fire has even coals,
As when we bake the supper rolls,
It might be nice to pop the corn
We stored in Grandpa's powder horn—
And, daughter, just before he comes,
Pin on two red geraniums."

These home-sweet things of simple ways
Have mellowed all my after days:
The fire, the lamplight, soft and gold,
And love from that shy heart I hold.

Hazel Harper Harris

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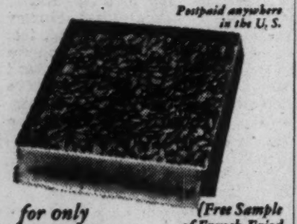
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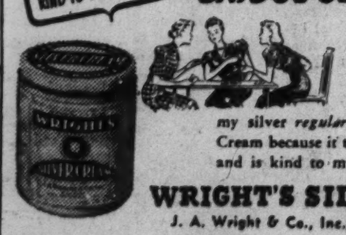
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They Show How Over 2,000,000 Women Get Rid of Grease That Causes Over 90% of the Scouring and Scrubbing You Do!

1. Scour part of bathtub with ordinary "lazy" cleanser. Notice how hard you work, how slowly dirt disappears.
2. Now try Bab-O. See how it dissolves grease so dirt gently wipes off, leaving bathtub sparkling white with far less work.
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Defeat in New York Tomorrow Will Eliminate Boston From Stanley Cup Play

Bruins Hope Breaks Will Favor Team

BULLETIN

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins announced shortly after noon today that Capt. Dit Clapper, who was injured in last night's game with the Rangers, is definitely out of the game in New York tomorrow night. He also announced that both Roy Conacher and Bobby Bauer, who also received leg injuries though of a slighter nature, would attempt to take part in the contest.

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—On paper the Boston Bruins are out of the play-offs. Their line-up at full strength only matches that of the New York Rangers and with Des Smith, Art Jackson and probably Mel Hill and Capt. Dit Clapper on the sideline you can't see the Bruins even in a mirror.

Fortunately the game here tomorrow night will not be played on paper. It will take place in Madison Square Garden on ice, and in hockey most anything can happen. There is possible sport drama in the making if one can be optimistic, and if the hopes of the Bruins for a few breaks materialize. And drama it would be, too, if Bruins should win this game in the face of being so short handed.

Being Cheerful

Dwelling on the hope of such a drama is a bit fantastic, but trying to be cheerful about the whole thing is no handicap. That cheerfulness may be a bit forced in behalf of Boston. Rangers, however, are more than cheerful; they are exuberant, and quite likely will pay little heed to the possible drama of the Bruins and proceed to skate them into the Garden's basement.

There is not much to say about the Rangers because they have no present problem. The team is intact and all hockey fans know the capabilities of Rangers with all cylinders firing. Boston needs new parts in the sputtering motor and Terry Reardon, Hershey center, has been recalled for a spark plug.

Third Line Patched

The third line that had bothered the Rangers surprisingly is pretty well patched at present. Flash Hollett had been the answer to the absence of Art Jackson, but if Capt. Dit Clapper is out, he will have to double on defense. Red Hamill, a left-hand shot, took over at right wing for Hill, but he, too, will have to help out the defense.

All told, the juggling of the Boston line-up to take care of the absentees and possible absentees is not exactly cheering and since the Bruins would appear to have little more than cheerfulness with which to continue the struggle, it might be better to ignore facts. In the meantime Clapper will rest his ankle and Hill was due to try out his leg in Boston today.

House Sold Out

There is not a seat to be had for tomorrow's game in New York unless you care to contribute generously to the speculators' profiteering. And they are not bashful about asking prices here since the Ranger fans are set upon seeing their Broadway heroes wrap and pack the once-known "Bruising Bruins" away for another season.

The incoming trains were being watched for representatives of the Toronto Maple Leafs. The Leafs qualified to meet the winner of this series, last night in Detroit, beating the Wings 3 to 1, and probably will visit to do a bit of scouting. Should the Bruins win tomorrow night they intend to take a plane back to Boston for the seventh and deciding game at the Boston Garden Sunday night.

* * *

The ifs-and-ands section: Boston hockey writers reached New York today in advance of the team . . . The players will take the 12 noon plane tomorrow if flying conditions permit, otherwise they will take the noon train . . . Captain Clapper will play if he can stand . . . Hill is not expected to . . . Should Bruins win tomorrow night and Hershey lose, several of the Bruin farm players will head for Boston immediately.

* * *

Bruins have not scored a goal against Kerr in New York in 197m. and 20s. of consecutive play . . . They have not won a game in eight straight starts against Rangers on New York ice, including two play-off games last season, four regular schedule affairs this season and two play-off games this season.

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

There was more snow on some north country hills last night than in the past two winter months, and many New England winter sports spots reported good spring skiing.

Conditions:

New Hampshire

Snow depths ranging from 29 to 56 inches prevail in the White Mountains. The surface is granular and the skiing good at Pinkham Notch, Jackson, Bartlett, Intervale, Kearsarge, North Conway and Conway. Reports of good conditions also came from other sections of the State.

Massachusetts

Conditions generally excellent throughout Berkshire County on all trails and slopes. Light powder on bases varying from 10 to 70 inches. Mt. Greylock, Brodie Mountain, Pittsfield State Forest, Lenox and Great Barrington report good skiing.

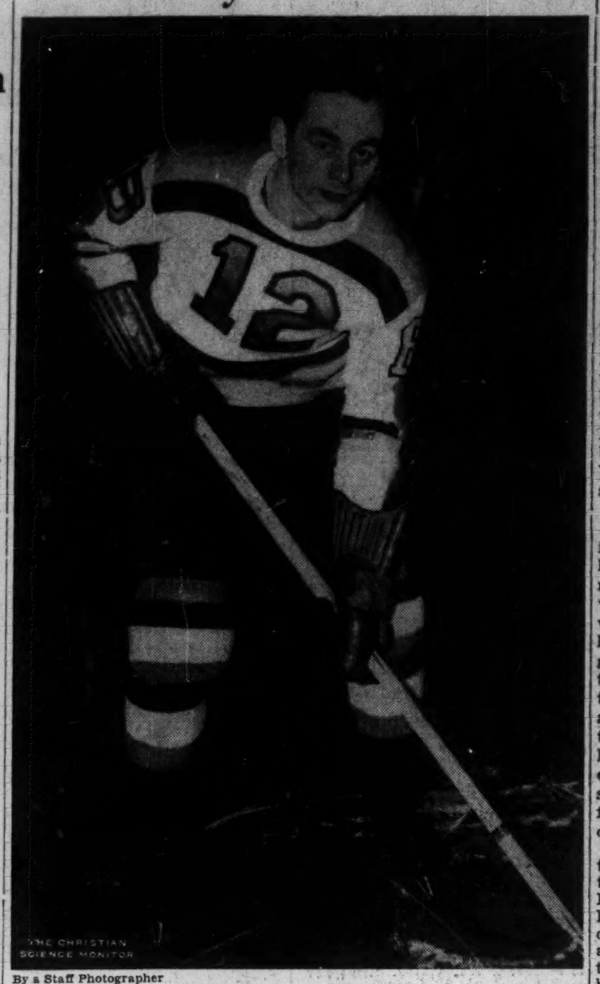
Vermont

Snow depth ranges from 18 inches at Brattleboro to 98 inches atop Mt. Mansfield, Stowe.

Maine

Maine Development Commission reports 30 to 50 inches of snow, adding: "Unable to remember when skiing has been good so late in the season." Andover, Bangor, Camden, Greenville, Millinocket, Presque Isle and Rumford expected to be favorite spots.

Handy Man Hollett



By a Staff Photographer

When there is a vacancy on the Bruins team, Flash Hollett is the usual choice to fill the post, whether it be defense, wing, or center. He took over right wing for Mel Hill against Rangers and now is sparing at center for Art Jackson along with doubling on defense.

Sports Around the Hub

New England Women's Tennis Final

The final of the New England women's indoor tennis championships at Longwood Covered Courts in Chestnut Hill today found Katharine Winthrop of Brookline meeting Mrs. Carl E. Pickhardt, Jr., of Newton. Miss Winthrop, a former champion and seeded No. 1, yesterday turned back the determined challenge of Marguerite "Cissy" Madden of Jamaica Plain, 4—6, 6—2, 9—7, although she was forced to overcome a three-game deficit in the final set to do so.

Mrs. Pickhardt, the former Marjorie Sachs of Cambridge who won the championship in 1931, had little trouble in disposing of Emily Lincoln of Brookline in straight sets 6—2, 6—2. The Newton veteran has been a surprise performer in the tournament, her left-handed strokes taking her Wednesday to victory over second-seeded Louise Raymond, of Scarsdale, N. Y., and yesterday to victory in the doubles championship with Virginia Ellis of Brookline. The champions defeated Mrs. George Cabot of Brookline and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie of New York 6—3, 6—4 in the final, after eliminating Mrs. E. B. Corbiere of Southboro and Mrs. Philip Theopold of Brookline 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, in the semifinal.

* * *

The 18th National Y. M. C. A. swimming championships are scheduled to be held April 26-27 at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston "Y." This event will bring to Boston some of the foremost amateur swimmers in the country, as well as many novices headed for prominent places in collegiate swimming. The event, which is being held in Boston for the first time, anticipates an entry list of 250.

* * *

Spring indoor athletic courses in golf, tennis, and skiing, will begin next week at the Wells Memorial Institute on Washington Street. The courses, which are open to both boys and girls over 18, are adapted for beginners as well as for those with experience. The golf class, meeting on Thursday and Friday evenings, will be instructed by Roland Hancock, professional at Mt. Hood Golf Club; the tennis class, meeting on Tuesday evenings, will be directed by Margaret Tyacks, Director of Physical Training at Reading; while the skiing enthusiasts will be instructed by Bob Johnson, member of the Federation Internationale de Ski.

* * *

William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, sharply scored the action of Robert M. Hutchins, President of Chicago University, in dropping football from the Chicago sports calendar, in a speech before the eastern convention of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation last night. While admitting that intercollegiate football is in a "mess," Bingham charged that college administrators are at fault. "The administrators have allowed evils to creep in without doing anything to curb them," he said. He was grateful, however, he said, that all college presidents did not share President Hutchins' views.

* * *

Although he has had no opportunity to send his infield through a workout, Coach Fred Maguire of Boston College directed a short practice session in which outfielders were given fly balls to handle at Alumni Field yesterday. Maguire hopes to be able to conduct full outdoor batting and fielding practices this week end.

* * *

Those who thought that Clarence H. De Mar might have retired from the road racing game because of his failure to compete in the North Medford 20-mile run last week may be interested to learn that Mr. Marathon will make his 1940 debut tomorrow in the Reddish A. A. 10-mile race in Jamaica Plain. Others who have entered include Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, Leslie Pawson, and Angelo (Hawk) Zamparelli, who won the event last year.

* * *

Jerry Gianferante, one of five New Englanders who qualified for the national open championship last year, has been appointed the professional for the coming season at Brattleboro Country Club, succeeding Rock C. Wheeler, who resigned. Gianferante was formerly professional at the Minute Man Country Club in Lexington, Mass.

Second Quebec Senior Six To Face Olympics

The Boston Olympics tackle another Quebec Senior League outfit tonight when they meet the Verdun Maple Leafs at the Garden in the first of a two-game series. The two teams meet again tomorrow night on the same ice.

This is the first time that the Leafs have appeared on Hub ice. They come to Boston after having been eliminated in the finals of the Senior Group play-offs by the Montreal Royals. They defeated the Concordia Civics for the right to play the Royals. The Civics split with the Boston team last week end.

Olympic fans will have a look at another of the promising Juniors this week end when Coach Hago Harrington moves Frankie Sullivan of Melrose into the 'Pics third line center spot. Frank will pivot between Bob Jeremiah and Johnnie Fitzgerald.

The visitors will unveil one Butch Bouchard, a husky 180-pounder, who is expected to take over one of Les Canadiens defensive posts next year. His coach, Dave Campbell, insists that Butch is the best young player in eastern Canada at the present time.

Other pro prospects on the Leafs roster are Alex Smart, high-scoring left wing, and Goalie Paul Bibeault, both of whom are also on Canadiens' call list.

Q. A. H. A. Suspends Braves' Strikers

MONTREAL, March 29 (AP)—Seven members of the Valleyfield Braves Provincial Senior Hockey League team who went on strike before a play-off game March 7 were suspended indefinitely last night by the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association.

The players—Jean Lapointe, Ray Mullins, Ed Gromoll, Henri Matte, Marcel Despelteau, Jean Huguet, and Lionel Lafontaine—struck shortly before the Braves met the Sherbrooke Red Raiders in the second game of a play-off series, seeking, according to the Valleyfield club secretary, George Perron, a guarantee that their allowances would be paid until the end of the play-offs.

Infield Reserve Strength Aim of Stengel for Bees

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 29—With Les Scarsella at first base, Sibby Sisti at second, Tony Cuccinello at third and Eddie Miller at shortstop, the Bees' 1940 infield is set and ready to go. But some enterprising manager once discovered that a big league inner defense, like any other department on a baseball club, is as strong as its reserves. So as the Bees stayed at their training base today and enjoyed a break in the Grapefruit League schedule, Casey Stengel placed particular stress on the infielders.

Assuming that Buddy Hassett is an outfielder, Stengel is currently carrying three men capable of taking the utility burden. They are Henry Majeski, Rabbit Warstler and Bill Wietelmann. Warstler, the veteran of the trio, has had trouble with his arm this spring, but should be available by the time the season opens against Brooklyn on April 16. If the Rabbit's difficulty continued, young Wietelmann could step up into his shoes.

Weak Offensively

Wietelmann's chances of becoming a big leaguer would increase, however, if he spent 1940 in the minors. His defensive talents are well known, but his offensive work is very bad. As Hub fans have been informed before, Stengel has instructed the boy to practice hitting left-handed, in hopes that he will some day be a threat at the plate. Up to the present time, Whitey has been the well known All-American out. However, Wietelmann's fielding is smart enough to keep him around for utility roles. He can play second base, third or short.

Stengel is spending much time this spring with Henry Majeski, the thick-set youth from Staten Island. Henry came to the Bees last spring as a third baseman, out of Birmingham, but a short while ago the manager discovered that the boy had played more second base in the minors than third. So for several games down here, Casey benched Sisti and gave Hank a chance to show himself at the keystone bag. In fact, the skipper looked so long, Sisti was ready to fight the whole club if necessary to get his job back.

Power at Plate

Majeski's strong point is his power at the plate. He can drive balls a long way. But at fielding and base running he ranks behind Sisti. The young Italian's speed must be given a chance to show itself when the pennant race begins. However, if he trips rounding the bag some day, Stengel is satisfied that he has a reserve ready to take over.

Making the grade with this club has not been easy for Majeski. Last spring when he reported here for training, he was bothered by an injury he received by slipping on the ice. He put on a uniform the first two or three days and then spent the remainder of the spring trip in the sun bleachers. Later in the season he was given a regular try at the far turn, but the injury would not let him play his best baseball.

Cuccinello at Third

This spring Henry reported in great shape, only to discover that Tony Cuccinello was playing third base. And there are very few third sackers in the major leagues who could chase "Cooch" off the infield. So Stengel stood behind the batting cage and grinned as Henry bounced balls against the fence, and decided to let him try second base. Consequently, the club is well protected by infield insurance for the fast approaching season.

* * *

When the Bees opened training several weeks ago, Red Barkley and Bill Schuster were in the running for infield berths. The two showed so little in early practice games, however, that Stengel gave up on them long before the final week of conditioning. Barkley, who was released outright, looked like the weakest infielder ever seen in a big league camp and Schuster went to Seattle.

* * *

Wietelmann looks hopeless at the plate, and yet, you never can tell. Joe Cronin was a very bad sticker when he first came to the big leagues, but look at him today—an outstanding place hitter, and with power. If Wietelmann practices hard enough, as the Red Sox manager did, he should be able to step up his average.

* * *

Tomorrow the Bees open their five-game series with the Washington Senators here in Bradenton. The second game will be played in Orlando next Thursday, and then comes the northward journey. The two clubs meet once at Greenville, S. C., and twice at Griffith Stadium, Washington.

Terrier Spring Grid Practice Begins Monday

Weather permitting, Boston University will start spring football practice Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Coach Pat Hanley is anxious to get started in view of the fact that there must be many changes made and new plans worked out if the team is to have a successful season next fall. Because of the fact that B. U. had about the weakest freshman team in history this year, very little, if any, help can be expected from the yearlings coming up. Fortunately, the squad will not be badly hurt by coming graduations in June, for Capt. Paul Sullivan and Joe Giannotti, tackles, and Ray Needham, center, are the only seniors who played regularly last fall.

In Sid Michaels, Pat Hanley has a promising center who should fill in for Needham nicely, while Ed Rooney and Ray Valas, last fall's sophomore tackles, are expected to step into the spots left vacant by Captain Sullivan and Giannotti.

The big trouble will come in finding reserves at tackles and center. Because the freshmen have nobody outstanding, Coach Hanley will probably do a great deal of experimenting this spring. Ray Hartley, who played tackle in his sophomore year and was regular left guard last fall, will probably be moved back to tackle; and there is a chance, too, that Ken Skoropowski, who was an end in his sophomore year and a guard in his junior year, will also be moved to tackle. Bob Brown, veteran end for the past two years who saw a little service at center late last fall, will be tried at both center and guard, and before the six-week spring period is concluded there may be many other changes, too.

Di Maggio Baseball

Left to right: Dom and Vince Di Maggio, brothers, visit before the Red Sox-Cincinnati game during the spring training. Dom is the youngest of three brothers now in the major leagues, and he seems certain to play right field for the Boston Red Sox. Vince is battling for a left-field position with Cincinnati, and Joe, the third brother, is regular center fielder for the Yankees.

Might Beat Out Sisti

Henri Majeski, who is hitting so well in the spring training that he is being considered for second base fully as much as is Sibby Sisti, the Bees' rookie sensation. Majeski might make the grade due to his bat.

Schedule Favored Reds' Six

By the Associated Press

The Rhode Island Reds, one of minor league hockey's finest combinations, have the schedule makers for the Calder Cup playoffs partly to thank for being in the final round of the International-American League play-offs.

After the Reds won the first two games of their best of five series at home, they moved to Indianapolis for a pair—and the Caps, western division champions, evened the count in two bitterly contested battles. Then last night in the deciding game at Providence hockey's famed "home edge" held good and the Reds captured the "A" series play-off by taking the last game, 2-0.

Battled Even

For two periods the teams battled on even terms, as befit the divisional winners, but then Bob Carse, who came back to the Reds after finishing the season with the Chicago Black Hawks, scored the first goal after six minutes of the third period.

That was enough to win, but Red Doran clinched the victory with a solo dash down the ice in the 18th minute of the period.

The Reds showed their championship calibre in the second period when they were shorthanded through penalties but kept the fast-skating young Caps from scoring.

Hershey News

There was a lot of bad news in Hershey, Pa., today for the Bears lost to the Pittsburgh Hornets in the second game of their best of three series last night by a 4-2 score and they won't have Terry Reardon, first-line center when they meet the Hornets Saturday at Hershey in the deciding game.

Reardon will replace Art Jackson of the Boston Bruins in the Stanley Cup play-offs. Jackson fractured two bones in his ankle last night as the New York Rangers defeated the Bruins in Boston.

The Hornets got away to a lead in the first period of the hard-fought game, but the Bears tied it up soon. Then the Hornets went ahead 2-1 late in the first period.

Pittsburgh scored again in the second period, and in the third period both teams managed to score in a wild melee in which penalties were dashed out right and left.

Harvard Crosses Sticks With P. M. C.

All season records will be tossed to the winds tomorrow night when Harvard crosses mallets with Pennsylvania Military College at the Brooklyn Armory to open the intercollegiate indoor polo championship play-offs.

The P. M. C. trio, led by the capable stick men Jim Spurrier and Emery Hickman, is rated near the top of the college list, and will present Harvard with perhaps its hardest test of strength in the first game of the tournament.

Last-minute practice before boarding the train yesterday for New York revealed that Harvard was in peak form, although the unpredictable trio has more than once lost a game that was heralded as a "sure thing." With a clean slate, however, for the coming week's matches, which take no account of the previous games during the season, the Crimson players are hoping to return the Gerry Cup to Cambridge.

The same strong Harvard combination which early in the season routed Norwich University 22 to 4 and then edged Army 13 to 12 on West Point ponies might defeat P. M. C.

But on the basis of two successive defeats from Yale, 14 to 9 and 6 to 4, the Harvard team does not shape up as strong as P. M. C., which defeated Yale earlier in the season 14 to 8.

A Harvard victory over P. M. C. will advance the Crimson team to meet Army in the second round of the draw in New York April 2.

Husky Fielder Takes Lessons To Help Speed

With the help of Track Coach Jerry Tatton, Northeastern's baseball team may have a rejuvenated centerfielder this spring. The gentleman in question is Sylvan Simon of Newton, veteran hitter, whose only apparent weakness has been his lack of speed.

At the suggestion of Baseball Coach Herb Gallagher, Simon went to Tatton earlier this week and asked for running instruction that would help him to increase his speed, both in fielding and on the bases. Tatton outlined a program of straightaway running that is designed to give Simon considerably more speed. The new program calls for particular attention to be paid to footwork and form.

When Simon was playing for Bourne in the Cape League last summer, the veteran Tom Whelan of Lynn noticed that the Newton boy was running with his head and shoulders too far forward. He pointed out the fact to Gallagher, and Herb has corrected that much in Simon.

Simon clouted the ball for well over .300 last year and did a good job in the outfield, but he is conscious that there still is room for improvement and has been practicing on the track for the past week. Although outdoor work in baseball is expected to start on Monday, Simon will continue with his track until the season starts.

Competition for outfield posts at Northeastern will be terrific this year since the veterans Simon and Ed Colt will have to compete with Wally Sullivan, Co-Captain Alex Struzziero, Ed Barry, Ernie Colantonio, and Bob Hamilton.

Weather Hinders Terrier Sports

Coaches Mel Collard and Win Marling are no little put out over weather conditions this spring and the veteran Boston University baseball and track coaches will not be able to possibly start practice until some time next week.

Nickerson Field is just thawing out from the winter frosts and snow. The only way the baseball and track men could work out would be to wear rubber boots, and since wearing apparel of that type is not conducive to speed, the two coaches are going to wait until conditions improve somewhat. Meanwhile, the batterymen are working out informally at the Boston University gym and several of the other baseball candidates are there throwing the ball around to unlimber their arms.

Durrance, No. 1

ALTA, Utah, March 29 (AP)—Dick Durrance of Sun Valley, Idaho, one-time topflight skier for Dartmouth College, is listed in No. 1 position for the International Downhill ski race at this Wasatch Mountain resort tomorrow.

Fritz Joins Louisville At Arcadia

BULLETIN

SARASOTA, Fla., March 29—Fritz Ostermueller will train with Louisville at Arcadia until April 14 and join the Red Sox in Boston.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 29—The Boston Red Sox close their eighth successive training period here with a game against the Louisville farm hands today, and tomorrow they break camp and head northward on a jaunt which will require 14 days before it ends in Boston, April 12. The first stop will be in Tampa, where the Cincinnati Reds, National League champions, will be played in the first of 12 consecutive games between the clubs.

This was by far the most successful season ever spent at Sarasota by the Sox as measured by victories. Never before have they led the Grapefruit League as consistently as they have this month.

Weather Unsatisfactory

The weather, however, was less satisfactory than in several previous seasons, with wind, cold, and rain all interfering with the development of the athletes. If poor weather is encountered on the trip north, the players are likely to be well below their top form when the big league campaigns open April 16.

Despite this handicap, Manager Joe Cronin has been able to settle several of his problems and is near a final decision on several others. To enumerate:

Lacy Disappointment

Gene Desautels, 33-year old veteran, rates as No. 1 catcher, John Peacock is No. 2, and George Lacy, highly-touted rookie from Minneapolis, is No. 3, a major disappointment because of his lack of aggressive spirit. Lacy may not even be retained by the Red Sox this season.

Ted Williams will bat third, Jimmy Foxx fourth, unless some unexpected slumps occur. This is just the opposite of their order most of last season.

Di Maggio to Start

Dominic Di Maggio will be the regular right fielder at the start, although he was injured in the first exhibition game. He showed enough before he twisted his right ankle to convince Cronin that he deserved a thorough trial.

Ted Williams will play left field in Boston. He will be kept out of the sun field as a rule, because Di Maggio probably can play a better game there.

The infield will remain as it was last year, Jimmy Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Joe Cronin, and Jim Tabor, unless Tabor goes haywire, in which case Marvin Owen will play third base.

Starting Pitchers

Lefty Grove, Emerson Dickman, Jim Bagby, Jack Wilson, Denny Galehouse, and Mickey Harris loom as the more probable starting pitchers. Herb Hash, Ted Olson, Charlie Wagner, and Woody Rich are the ones most in danger of being cast adrift. Leo Nonnenkamp and Lou Finney probably will be kept as outfield reserves.

* * *

Ulysses (Tony) Lupien, Harvard 1939 captain, was delayed in his departure for Little Rock by the slowness of the official papers in returning from league headquarters. In 11 times at bat for the Sox he drew eight walks, made two hits, and was retired only once . . . Fritz Ostermueller is expected to gain weight and strength at Arcadia while the Sox travel northward.

Joe Heving has a 19-4 record for the Sox over the last two seasons . . . On Sunday the Red Sox and Reds play in Birmingham, Ala., their first out-of-state game . . . Jim Tabor is having as much trouble controlling an overhand throw as the sidearm heave which went wild so often last season.

Bees' Hits Count

LAKELAND, Fla., March 29 (AP)—The Boston Bees made extra-base hits count yesterday as they defeated the Detroit Tigers, 3-1, in a Grapefruit League game behind the steady pitching of Jim Turner and Bill Swift.

Each side got five hits, but the Bees, scoring all their runs off Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe in the seven innings he was in the box, made three good for nine bases.

Outfielder Bob Loane hit a home run for the Bees in the fifth, and First Baseman Rudy York averted a shutout for the Tigers when he homered in the second.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	5	0
Detroit (A)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0

Tobin, Swift (7) and Andrews; Rowe, McKain (8) and Parsons.

Avon Old Farms Team Wins Polo Semifinal

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Avon Old Farms of Connecticut captured its semifinal match of the Interscholastic Indoor Polo Championships last night 11 to 8 from McDonough School of Baltimore as young Tommy Long put on a spectacular individual performance.

Wesleyan Captain

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—William H. Mook of Yonkers, N. Y., has been chosen to lead next season's Wesleyan swimming team. He specializes in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle sprints.

Edward H. Frost of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, was named manager.

Approximately 10,000 Sailors Estimated Engaging in U. S. Navy Athletics

Whale-Boat Racing Reigns As Fleet's Leading Sport

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — Whale-boat racing still reigns as the leading sport in the college-like round of athletics in the United States Fleet. Among the estimated 10,000 sailors participating in team sports more are to be found pulling an oar in the open boats than engaging in any other type of play.

This popularity seems to be gratifying to the Fleet command, not only because it fulfills the twin objective of increased morale and wholesome activity, but also because it honors the sea-going tradition of days when motors were unknown. As a further link to the past, the whale-boat competition includes races at times with sails full-blown.

Cups Donated

To encourage year-round whale-boat competition, many cups have been donated. Of highest regard is one donated in 1906 by H. R. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Rear-Admiral in the British Navy, as a token of appreciation to the American Fleet for its hospitality to the British Navy in 1905 on the Atlantic coast.

Other cups include one which is defended every time a British warship visits this fleet base here (last fall the U. S. S. New Orleans defeated the British Orion, also a cruiser); cups which newspapers have donated such as the ones competed for off Seattle and Tacoma during the Fleet's winter cruise; and a trophy sponsored by the Olympic Club of San Francisco for competition during the summer cruise visit, this year in July.

19 Crews to Ship

As an indication of the extent of whale-boat racing, a battleship alone has some 19 crews of 11 different men each; each is a division such as ship's store, or signal crew.

At present, chief athletic interest attaches to the finals in boxing and wrestling, to be staged as an "extracurricular" activity during the annual fleet problem in Hawaiian and mid-Pacific waters. Preliminary eliminations have been held in three divisions of the fleet—San Pedro, San Diego, and Hawaii. Semifinals are to be held late in April at Lahaina, Maui (one of the Hawaiian islands), and the finals in the Civic Auditorium in Honolulu. Hardly 6,000 seats will be available for this blue-ribbon event; like all Navy (except Annapolis) competition, admission is free, with men in uniform given preference.

"Major Sports"

Other "major sports" include basketball, baseball, football, swimming, rifle, pistol, tennis, and golf. Similar to field-house arrangements on many campuses, accommodations for practice and work-outs aboard ship are provided wherever possible. When off-watch, the team candidates "work-out" at will. When units are at sea, the limitations on such practice are obvious.

With the main portion of the Fleet here in home waters, however, there is much time available to be spent ashore for practice and for actual competition. Main athletic center is Trona Field, provided for the Fleet by the City of Los Angeles. Here are at least three baseball diamonds, which can be turned into a gridiron. Last fall, 7,000 persons, naval and civilian, witnessed the free play-off for the football championship.

No Admission

Since no admissions are charged to any Fleet competition, athletic equipment is financed out of profits from the ship's store—which is also the source of funds for the charitable Christmas and other parties given by each ship.

Wherever possible, collegiate rules are followed. Many men stay in active competition for years, and it is not uncommon for a sailor to possess as many as 14 gold baseballs for having been a member of championships nines for that many years. With three years of high school education as the average educational background of men now joining the Navy, about the same percentage turns out for "varsity" ship sports as in colleges, estimates Lieut. D. T. Eddy, who, as Flag Lieutenant to the Fleet's Commander-in-Chief, is in charge of athletic schedules.

Tackle at Academy

Lieutenant Eddy, who played tackle at the Naval Academy before being graduated in 1927, is one of the many naval and marine officers who have played as well as coached in inter-ship competition. Rules allow one officer at a time to be in play on such teams as football, basketball, and baseball; two are allowed on the rifle team. This allowance has met with great response on the part of officers who have played at Annapolis or at some university from which they entered the Marine Corps.

All for the fun of it, great rivalry has developed between battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, submarines, and base-force ships. Competition is keen, making many close decisions necessary on the part of the ship's officers, who act as referees for all sports on the year-round program.

Robert K. Shellaby

Drake Awarded Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 29—The 33rd annual Missouri Valley Conference track and field meet will be held in the Drake Stadium here May 17 and 18, Drake Track Coach Pitch Johnson has announced.

The meet had been scheduled for Tulsa, Okla., under the joint sponsorship of the University of Tulsa and Oklahoma A. & M., but a conflict in dates with a national petroleum convention caused the shift, Johnson said.

Host Before

It was believed that the athletes, coaches and fans would be unable to get hotel accommodations in Tulsa during the meet. As a consequence conference faculty representatives voted by mail to award the meet to Drake where it was held in 1933 and 1934. Drake also was host in 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

Also shifted to Des Moines were the conference tennis and golf tournaments which always are held in the same city as the track meet, but one day earlier, the dates being May 16 and 17.

Oklahoma A. & M., which piled up 70 5-6 points to win the track championship in St. Louis, Mo., last year, is the early-book favorite to retain its title, with Drake and Washington pushing the Cowboys for team honors.

The Aggies proved they are strong this year again by taking second place in the Southwest meet in Texas, while Drake has defeated Kansas State and Grinnell in dual meets but lost to Iowa State.

Defend Laurels

M. C. Hopper in the singles, Hopper and Bob Patterson in the doubles, won Valley tennis honors last year for Tulsa U. and will be back to defend their laurels. The meet will be held on the Birdland courts in Des Moines, scene of the 1939 Missouri Valley Tennis Association tournament

Washington, as usual, won the team golf title last year, with Charley Gilles, now graduated, taking individual honors. The 1940 meet here may be held on the Wakonda club course, where the 1939 national intercollegiate tournament was staged.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results March 28

National League
New York Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Toronto 3, Detroit 1.

International-American League
Providence 2, Indianapolis 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Hershey 2.

Tonight's Game

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Penn State Winter Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Winter teams at Penn State won more than 60 per cent of their engagements, although the seasonal record was greatly improved by the performance of Nittany Lion freshman aggregations.

The Lion Cubs won 14 out of 17 engagements, while the varsity teams were able to win only 33 out of 60. The swimming, gymnastic, and fencing teams all finished in the red, but outstanding records were turned in by the basketball, boxing, and wrestling squads.

After a slow start, Coach John Lawther's quintet compiled one of the best basketball records here in recent years by winning 15 out of 23 games—all with topnotch opponents. The boxing team won the eastern intercollegiate championship for the seventh time.

Three freshman teams were undefeated. The yearling basketball five won all seven games, while the wrestling and gymnastic Cub aggregations also completed their seasons with unblemished records.

Individual Lion star of the season was Barney Ewell, sophomore trackman, who won 1C4-A indoor championships in the 60-yard dash and broad jump, breaking the record in the latter event. Ewell also cracked the world's record in the indoor 50-yard sprint.

Capt. Mike Cooper and Jim Lewis won individual eastern boxing titles in the 127 and 165-pound classes, while Capt. Ernie Bortz took the eastern intercollegiate 175-pound wrestling championship.

Seasonal records:

Varsity

	Won	Lost	Tied
Basketball	15	8	0
Wrestling	5	2	1
Boxing	5	2	1
Fencing	4	5	0
Gymnastics	2	4	0
Swimming	2	6	0
	33	27	2

Freshman

	Won	Lost	Tied
Basketball	7	0	0
Wrestling	3	0	0
Gymnastics	2	0	0
Swimming	1	1	0
Boxing	1	2	0
	14	3	0

National Interscholastic Indoor Polo Championship

By the Associated Press

Result March 28

At New York: Avon Old Farm 11, McDonough School (Baltimore) 8.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 28

At Waco, Tex.: Baylor 5, Oklahoma 4.
At State College, Miss.: Minnesota 6, Miss. State College 4.
At Davidson, N. C.: Davidson 7, Colby 6.

Going With the Wind

Wide World

SYDNEY, Australia—Speeding to the Sow and Pigs Light before the southeasterly breeze during the Sydney Flying Squadron's 18-footer State championship race in the harbor, showing Native, with billowing canvas, leading Florrie (on the left) and Springbok. Native and Springbok later capsized and Florrie went on to win the race.

Mrs. Page Cards 68 in Pinehurst North-South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, 1937 women's national golf champion, put on one of the greatest performances of her career in the third round of the women's North and South championship yesterday afternoon in eliminating Mrs. Thomas Nolan of Newcastle, Pa., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Page, who hits a long ball off the tees, played out her card for a 33-35—68 on the par 74 No. 1 course.

The husky Chapel Hill, N. C., housewife qualified in 1938 with a 69 and played out the bye holes in a match last year for a 68.

In today's semifinals she will play Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., whose third round victim was Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh of Cleveland, 6 and 5.

Opponents in the lower bracket will be Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I. Miss Kirby won yesterday over Betty Abernethy of Pittsburgh, 6 and 5, while Miss Bauer was eliminating Helen Waring, Pinehurst veteran, 5 and 4.

In second round matches yesterday morning Mrs. Page defeated Anne Krumbhaar, Philadelphia, 4 and 3; Miss Verry won over Priscilla Janny, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 4 and 3; Miss Kirby trounced Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, New Rochelle, N. Y., 9 and 8, and Miss Bauer put out Mrs. E. B. Morrow of Baltimore, 3 and 2.

Badminton Aces Move Into Round of Four at Seattle

SEATTLE, March 29 (AP)—Top-seeded Badminton aces moved into the semifinals in their National tournament today with only a scattering of their number fallen by the wayside.

In the all-day and night flurry of shuttlecocks in the opening day's play the highest seeded players to suffer defeat were Edwina Whitney and Harry Keating of Niagara Falls, N. Y., entered under Buffalo Club colors. Seeded No. 3 in mixed doubles, they were eliminated by the unseeded team of Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego, and John Laimbeer, New York, in the third round, 15—10, 15—10.

C. P. Stephens of New York, seeded fourth and ranked sixth nationally, dropped the hardest fought match to Carl Loveday of San Diego, 17—15, 15—10, 17—15 in men's singles.

Paul Vancso, Jr., also of New York, seeded sixth and ranked eighth nationally, bowed out before the determined attack of Johnny Murphy, another San Diego "giant killer," 15—11, 15—12.

The Stephens-Vancso doubles combination, however, advanced through first and second rounds with decisive victories over San Francisco and Seattle opponents.

The fourth seeded women's doubles team met surprising first round defeat as Lillian Wanek and Irene Klores of Milwaukee, Wis., dropped a 15—5, 15—4 match to a Seattle team that was promptly eliminated.

In contrast to the heavy schedule of yesterday, which sent many players through first, second and third rounds in a single division, competition was not to start until late today.

Women's doubles results included:

Second Round

Helen Gibson and Mrs. Roy Bergman (seeded No. 1) Westport, Conn., defeated Mrs. D. R. Drew and Mrs. Charles Badgeley, Seattle, 15—1, 15—3.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

William Faversham, Boston, and E. P. Fairman, Philadelphia, defeated Burt Bachelor and Walt Mitchell, Seattle, 15—9, 15—2.

Mixed Doubles—First Round

Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego, and John Laimbeer, New York, N. Y., defeated Nova Crowley Seattle, and William Faversham, Boston, 15—6, 15—10.

Mixed Doubles—Second Round

Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn., and Ken Quigley, Cleveland (seeded No. 5) defeated Mrs. George Myatt and Frank Cook, Seattle, 15—3, 15—10.

Sara Lee Williams Spokane, and Dove Freeman, Pasadena (seeded No. 7, defeated Irene Klores, Milwaukee, Wis., and Sven Knudson, Oakland, 15—6, 15—12.

Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego, and John Laimbeer, New York, defeated Patricia Donovan, Buffalo, and E. P. Fairman, Philadelphia, 15—2, 15—8.

Edwine Whitney and Harry Keating, Buffalo, defeated Gladys Mallory and George Myatt, Seattle, 7—15, 15—4, 15—4.

Virginia Heaton and Ham Law, Seattle, (seeded No. 6) defeated Lillian Wanek, Milwaukee, and Henry Mays, Santa Monica, 15—3, 15—7.

Mrs. Roy Bergman, Westport, Conn., and Walter Kramer, Detroit, (seeded No. 2) beat Peggy Morrison, Oakland, and Jack Boegle, Berkeley, 15—7, 15—2.

Mixed Doubles—Third Round

Gibson-Quigley beat Azriskie-Petty, 15—13, 15—12.

Tiger Yachtsmen Victors Over B. U.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 29 (AP)—Princeton University's Yacht Club defeated Boston University and the American International College of Springfield yesterday in a dinghy triangular regatta on Lake Carnegie.

Princeton scored 51¾ points. Boston 47½ and A. I. C. 28¼.

Bud Mattern and Tom Coleman kept Boston in the lead through the first four races with two first places and two seconds, but Gardner Cox and Trev Pardee put Nassau well ahead with a one-two finish in the last race.

Olympic Games Hope Revived

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—A faint hope that the Olympic Games might yet be held this summer was indicated in a dispatch from Helsingfors yesterday but whether the United States would be represented is a matter to be decided by the State Department.

Eric Von Frenckell, Chairman of the Helsingfors Olympic Games Committee, announced Finland would hold the games "if the world at large gives proof that it is ready to uphold the Olympic ideal of peace and brotherhood among nations."

Von Frenckell added that the fate of games depends on the international situation in the near future. Originally, it was announced Finland would decide one way or the other by April 1.

"The American Olympic Committee never will accept the responsibility of sending out athletes through mine and submarine infested waters," said James F. Simms, Assistant Secretary of the Committee, in commenting on whether the United States would participate. "That permission must come from the State Department."

In Washington a State Department official said it was impossible for the department to say at this time whether it would approve. He pointed out, however, the department expects to re-examine the passport policy this spring in light of military developments and if there is no spring offensive and no extensive air raids develop, some lightening of passport restrictions might be expected.

Training for N. Y. Track Show

Wide World

Paavo Nurmi (left) and Taisto Maki, Finland's greatest runners, past and present, who will participate in the Finnish Relief Fund track meet in Madison Square Garden in New York, March 31. At Cleveland, March 28, Maki bettered a world record set by Coach Nurmi, in a trial. "Maki ran two miles and a quarter in secret practice in world record time, beating my own mark of 10m. 19s.," said the First Flying Finn. He declined to give Maki's time.

Rangers And Maple Leafs Win Contests

Stanley Cup Play-offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)
First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Saturday at New York.

	W.	L.	Goals For	Agst.
Boston	3	3	8	11
New York	3	2	11	8

Series B

(Best two out of three)
First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W.	L.	Goals For	Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Series C

(Best two out of three)
First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (23s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W.	L.	Goals For	Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

Series D

(Best two out of three)
First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1.

	W.	L.	Goals For	Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

By the Associated Press

Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers has said all along his team's cup play-off series with the Boston Bruins would go only six games—and it looks now as though he knew exactly whereof he spoke.

For the Rangers, in a surprising return to the form that made them the most talked-about team in the National Hockey League this year practically clinched their place in the final round of the Stanley Cup play-offs by beating the Boston Bruins, 1-0, last night in the Boston Garden.

That marked the first away-from-home victory scored in the series and it was just like a tennis player breaking service in a crucial match, for now the cocky Rangers and the battered Bruins play in New York Saturday night—and the Bruins haven't won a game from the Rangers in Madison Square Garden's icy confines all season.

Bruins Shorthanded

If the Rangers win, the "A" series is over—in six games as Patrick predicted. If the Bruins, who now have but 12 men available for duty, win in New York Saturday, the teams will move to Boston for the finale Sunday.

Babe Pratt showed an overflow crowd of 16,468 how he makes one of his rare scores after the two teams had battled for 44 minutes and 27 seconds. He aimed his game-winning punch early in the third period while standing on the edge of the Boston crease.

Thereafter the Rangers gave little Davey Kerr all the help he needed to rack up his second consecutive play-off shutout and his third in the series. The Bruins have not scored against Kerr since the third game, which was played in Boston. Art Jackson and Capt. Dit Clapper were lost to the Bruins, both now nursing ankle injuries.

Toronto Comes Through

Meanwhile, the tough Toronto Maple Leafs came through to the cup finals for the third successive year in a battle with the Detroit Red Wings. The Torontos won 3-1. Seventeen players were fined $25 apiece for swarming from their benches out on the ice in the closing minutes.

Toronto had the game under control all the way. President Frank Calder of the National League, one of the game's 12,447 spectators, assessed the $25 fines on each of the lads who engaged in the third period fracas which took more than 10 minutes to quell.

The Leafs now rest until the Ranger-Bruin series is ended and then meet the winner in a best of seven for the Stanley Cup.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, March 29 (AP)—Falling pins on the floor of the Coliseum served merely as a background at the American Bowling Congress today as officials and delegates went into their annual business huddle.

The principal business at hand was the selection of sites for the 1941 and 1942 tournaments and the election of officers. Forty-seven amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the Congress also were to come up for consideration.

St. Paul was considered assured of the 1941 tournament, but a lively contest among several cities was in progress for the 1942 affair.

Team leaders remained unchanged after last night's firing, but the minor events saw the rise of several new names as members of the Hermann Undertakers, National match champions from St. Louis, cut loose with a flurry of strikes.

Lowell Jackson, of the Hermann squad, scored the ninth 299 game posted in the 40 years of Congress history when he clustered eleven strikes and dropped nine pins with his last ball. Only an obstinate No. 7 pin, left standing on the final roll, robbed him of a perfect 300 game. Six bowlers have reached the 300 mark in A. B. C. meets.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results March 28

At Richmond, Va.: Richmond 5, Drexel 2.
At Williamsburg, Va.: Haverford 7, William and Mary 2.
At Wake Forest, N. C.: Wake Forest 7, Colby 2.

National Junior Indoor Polo

By the Associated Press

Result March 28

At New York: 124th Field Artillery (Chicago) 23, Squadron A (New York) 7.

Ben Hogan in Second Golf Victory Within Eight Days

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 29 (AP)—Ben Hogan, the little man with the big golf game, cut loose with a seven-under-par finish in the $5,000 Greensboro open golf tournament yesterday to win first prize of $1,200 with a tournament record score of 270.

The hard-hitting Texas welterweight, breaking 70 on each of his four rounds, shot a 66 over the Sedgefield Country Club course yesterday morning to hold a seven-stroke lead with 18 holes to go. Sticking to his fire-for-the-pin tactics right to the final hole, he blazed through the last round in 67, and thus handed an all-star field an all-star licking.

It was his second triumph and second tournament mark within eight days. Last Thursday at Pinehurst he set a new record for the North-South open with a score of 277. His 270 here was one stroke lower than the former mark set by Sam Snead in the first Greensboro open two years ago.

Hogan was so consistently brilliant that it is hard to describe the type of game he played. Even Ralph Guldahl, two-time national open champion who has played with the White Plains (N. Y.) ace for the last two rounds, had to concede that he'd rarely if ever seen a similar exhibition for 36 holes.

Hogan's drives, which whistled as they went by, consistently outdistanced Guldahl and Craig Wood, the veteran Blond Bomber whose 279 was good for second place. His iron shots time and again were placing him inside his partners. Even on the rare occasions when his approaches fell short of the fringe, he would chip up so dead to the cup that another turn or two would have dropped the ball in for a birdie.

For the day Hogan had only two bogeys, one on each round. Both came on short holes where he missed the green. Otherwise, he had nine birdies and 25 pars. He didn't have a single five on his card, had 26 fours, nine threes and a deuce on the seventh hole in the afternoon, where his No. 4 iron rolled the ball three inches wide of the cup and only 18 inches beyond it.

Leading scorers and money won:

Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 137-66-67—270 ($1,200).
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 143-68-69—279 ($750).
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 145-68-69—280 ($412.50).
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., 144-68-68—280 ($412.50).
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 144-68-68—280 ($412.50).
Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, 140-73-67—280 ($412.50).
Ky Laffoon, Miami, Okla., 144-70-70—284 ($230).
Johnny Bulla, Chicago, 143-71-71—284 ($230).
Herman Keiser, Akron, Ohio, 146-69-69—284 ($230).
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., 145-71-69—285 ($143.33).
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., 145-69-71—285 ($143.33).
Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn., 140-74-71—285 ($143.33).
Frank Walsh, Rumson, N. J., 146-72-68—286 ($110).
Dick Metz, Oak Park, Ill., 150-67-70—287 ($90).
Harry Cooper, Chicopee, Mass., 152-69-67—288 ($40).
Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass., 148-71-69—288 ($40).
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 146-73-70—289.
Sam Snead, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., 140-73-68—290.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 140-73-69—291.
Willie Goggin, San Francisco, 147-73-71—291.

Chamaco Climbs

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—Joe Chamaco, of Mexico City climbed among the first five in the World three-cushion billiard tournament yesterday by defeating Art Rubin of New York 50 to 36 in 37 innings

It was Chamaco's second straight win since his "almost" triumph over the undefeated Willie Hoppe of New York last Monday and his eighth in 14 tournament games. Rubin, in last place, has won three and lost 13.

Arthur Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis., ran up a quick lead to swamp Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia in an earlier match 50 to 26 in 37 innings. The triumph enabled Thurnblad to tie Reiselt in the standings at six victories and 10 defeats apiece.

National A. A. U. Women's Basketball Tourney

By the Associated Press

Quarterfinal Results March 28

Little Rock, Ark., Flyers 36, St. Joseph, Mo., Pony Express 9.
Des Moines, Iowa, A. I. B. 33, Davenport, Iowa, I. A. C. 26.
Nashville, Tenn., Collegians 27, Quinlan, Texas, 23.
Galveston, Texas, Anicos 26, Wayside, Texas, 4.

N. C. A. A. Heads See Athletics On High Plane

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—Executive Committee members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, holding their annual spring session here, expressed the opinion yesterday that college athletics had reached their highest plane in the 35-year history of the Association.

C. C. May, University of Washington Business Manager and a former Cornell football player, said "spectator and participation interest in all sports is at an all-time peak and the administration of college athletics has assumed its highest plane in history."

The committee commented on increased 1939 football attendance in virtually all sections of the Nation and the marked increase in basketball interest and minor sports programs as reflected in N. C. A. A.-sponsored tournaments.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 28

At Winter Haven, Fla.—New York (N) 8, Cincinnati (N) 0.
At Sebring, Fla.—Newark (IL) 6, New York (A) 4.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Boston (N) 3, Detroit (A) 1.
At Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 10, Syracuse (IL) 6.
At Havana, Cuba—St. Louis (N) 5, Cuban All-Stars 4.
At Cuero, Tex.—St. Louis (A) 10, Toledo (AA) 3.
At Hollywood, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) 6, Philadelphia (A) 5.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) 10, Chicago (A) 1.
At Clearwater, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Boston (A) canceled, rain.

Schedule March 29

At Tampa, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At Havana, Cuba—St. Louis (N) vs. Cuban All-Stars.
At Tucson, Ariz.—Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) vs. New York (N).
At Yuma, Ariz.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Columbus (AA).
At San Antonio, Tex.—St. Louis (A) vs. Toledo (AA).
At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) vs. Louisville (AA).
At Tallahassee, Fla.—New York (A) vs. Tallahassee.
At Columbus, Ga.—Cleveland (A) vs. Columbus.

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The Home Forum

Caribbean Aquarelle

THE GREAT TREE spread the coolness of its dappled shade over the whole square. The branches above the gnarled trunk moved gently in a breeze we could not feel—a breeze on which there floated the scent of frangipani, of hemp and tar and salt, of molasses and lush vegetation steaming in the heat. From a sky of dazzling blue, the sun streamed down on the shuttered, slumbering houses with the moist fervor of the tropics, and the air seemed filled with a golden mist.

Though it was very warm, the heat was caressing. The squat shadows, cast by the low buildings, were black on the white pavement and there was the cool music of water in our ears—dripping from a leaky tap, trickling through a gutter, or racing down the flume from the mountaintop to the sea. There was no reason why we should not wander on and on—just as we wished—up one narrow little street and down the next, through the stillness and the peace.

* * *

Lovely gardens lay hidden down quite unlikely alleys. Twisted roots of flowering shrubs twined round and seemingly through mossy walls of stone. Over a high, crumbling gate a mango tree dangled its green fruit, and through a passageway of rusting iron we glimpsed the red blossoms of a prickly pear beside a door of blue set in an ocher façade. Gold-tipped palm fronds rustled slightly. Where the river frothed beneath the bridge, the green banks were white with drying linen, and in the pools the reflections of the fleecy clouds were distorted by the things that floated there. Through the open door of the church, we saw the luster chandelier shining, iridescent in the half light. Everything about the town seemed soft—the colors of the sea and sky and mountains, the voices and the movements of the people.

Out of the distance, drawing nearer, came the sharp click of hard-soled shoes stepping briskly along in unison. It was a harsh sound which beat against the ancient walls, shattering the quiet. Across the intersection marched a squad of white-clad policemen, changing post. The sun sparkled on brass buttons; shone on dark skins, glanced off glistening white helmets. They disappeared again, their heels hammering out a diminishing tattoo.

Outside the restaurant of Omey, clean wooden tubs were stacked high. On the deep sill of the unglazed window, pigeon peas stewed over the coals in a three-legged brazier. Within, the bright gingham cloth on the only table was stiff with starch and many darns. Upon it were set out Omey's few thick plates and glasses, her battered table silver. In the gloom, Omey and her mother squatted on the floor, paring yams. Her tiny daughter hovered on one foot near the steaming pot, her little nose quivering in anticipation. All three looked up as we peered through the door, slow smiles crossing their faces.

"Will my lady and the master enter?" they asked in chorus.

* * *

Down at the waterfront, the market stretched along the sand between road and sea. As we passed, the air whirred with invitations to stop and view the things for sale—if only to admire. Around us moved the ambling, chocolate-colored crowd going nowhere in particular, but ceaselessly, contentedly drifting. Among them the scavenger man, armed with his spiked stick, made his indolent, futile rounds. Up from the cargo boats, beached along the littered shore, stevedores rolled the casks of salt fish, the drums of oil, the hogsheads of molasses, into the dim, redolent warehouses. Their voices rose and fell in a lusty, moaning chant. Sacks of charcoal, for the island's cookstoves, leaned plumply against scaling walls. Stems of bananas, resting on thick pads of leaves, rode by on turbaned heads. Salt was for sale by the pound or the bag.

* * *

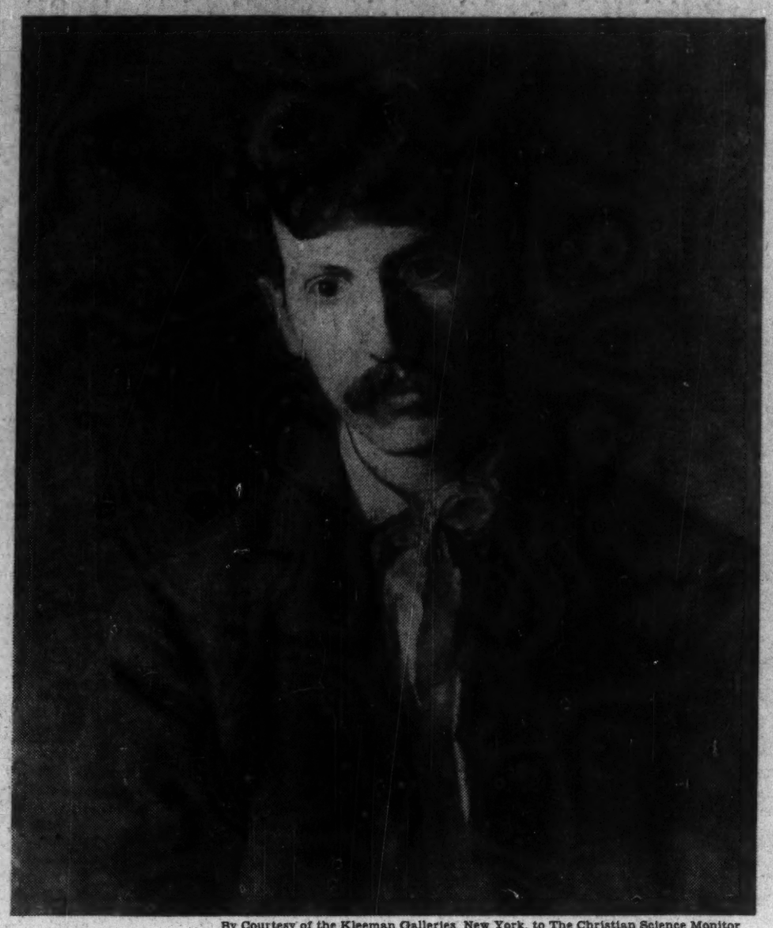
On the sea-washed jetty, the crowd engulfed us. The appealing patois of the island was blurred to soft melody by many voices. Down below, the watermen kept up their insistent call.

"Please, meestress, da Queen Elizabet—dhat you boat." "Meestress, look—da Manna a nice boat." "Look, meestress, please."

Out to sea the little boats of the produce sellers, the diving boys and the musicians clustered around the big ship from the world beyond. We could hear the plinking of guitars and the hollow clink of wooden clappers across the quiet blue water, as the musicians sang with black eyes lifted to the faces lining the rail so far above. Inter-island schooners flapped idle, dingy sails as they swayed drowsily at anchor. Cargo boats plodded back and forth from ship to shore. The crude, spatulate oars cut through the water in an even sweep.

Like a fantastic backdrop, the volcanic hills rose against the sky. A wisp of cloud had drifted across the highest peak so that the ragged, deep-blue summit seemed to swim on a sea of fog, detached from the base below. Through the acid green of the mountainsides, the roadway wound in and out like a dust-colored snake. Along it crept a car—minute in the altitude—then another, and still one more. Passengers from the ship! Out on the looming headland, the old fort slumbered—mellow with age, reddening in the sun.

THEDIA COX KENYON



By Courtesy of the Kleeman Galleries, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

THE PIANIST: *A Painting by Thomas Eakins*

AS TIME PASSES, the significance of Thomas Eakins impresses itself more clearly upon us. He lived in a period (1844-1916) when it was difficult indeed to be an artist of independent conviction in the United States. Americans had invested their better energies in war, territorial expansion, and industry. Painters could market their products only when they flattered their newly rich patrons, or served up very simple and obvious fare to entertain a democratic community. It had not yet dawned upon Americans that artists were leaders to be followed and respected and not forced to satisfy the taste of the average. Some American artists fled from their native shores, seeking the comfort and stimulation of the European atmosphere.

Thomas Eakins both traveled and studied abroad. He returned to struggle against misunderstanding. In his determination there is a peculiarly American quality, the indomitable tenacity of our thinkers and philosophers who have withstood apathy and continued to dream and create against the tide of indifference. Happily America has caught up with Thomas Eakins, and his work and principles have come to be cherished by a generation which is taking the time to study and assess the achievement of native artists of yesterday.

This portrait of "The Pianist" is a telling example of the style and quality of this artist. It shows first his devotion to Spanish painting, particularly to Velasquez whose pictures Eakins saw when he visited Spain in 1869. There lies upon the features of this pianist the pallor which whitened the faces of Velasquez' sitters.

Eakins was analytical in his use of paint, studying anatomy to be better equipped to paint form, exploring personal traits to give fuller characterization. His faithful realism permitted no compromise, no gracious suavity. The portraits were not modish nor picturesque. They were too sound, too searching, too serious to please the average patron. They show the artist's will to truthfulness, and they reveal more authentically the calibre of American life than do the happier, sweeter, more fanciful pictures by contemporaries who considered Eakins' models plain and dreary.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"The weapons of our warfare"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE today are beginning to realize that warfare is not confined to the conflict of arms between nations. Experience has shown that warfare is continually going on in the individual human consciousness between the real and the unreal, between good and evil. And since nations are made up of individuals, upon the spiritual victory in such warfare depend the eventual termination and extinction of wars between nations.

Surely a knowledge of the continuous mental battle in the everyday life of each one must have been in the thought of the Apostle Paul when he declared (II Corinthians 10:4), "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." It is evident that no weapons of material force, however powerful they may seem to be, can be of any use in "the pulling down of strong holds" of mortal, fearful, ignorant thinking. Only the mighty power of spirituality, revealed through Christian Science and exemplified in brotherly love, purity, spiritual strength, and spiritual understanding, can successfully wage war upon evil beliefs and fears, and win. The strongholds of false thinking and wrong action, based upon fear, ignorance, or sin, cannot stand when we use the weapon of true, righteous thinking, wherein God is understood to be the only cause and creator, and man to be His beloved son and heir to unlimited good.

In Revelation we read (12:7, 8), "And there was war in heaven: Michael and his angels fought against the dragon; and the dragon fought and his angels, and prevailed not; neither was their place found any more in heaven." How applicable to that which appears to be going on in individual thinking are these words! And Christian Science awakens us to realize that heaven, which constitutes peace and harmony, is attainable now, by all who gain the victory over mortal beliefs.

If we desire heaven or harmony, we must be prepared to work for it by waging a war of spiritual thinking against the carnal mind in its various guises of sin, sickness, and all evil. Illuminating this passage from Revelation, Mary Baker Eddy, the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 566): "The Old Testament assigns to the angels, God's divine messages, different offices. Michael's characteristic is spiritual strength. He leads the hosts of heaven against the power of sin, Satan, and fights the holy wars. Gabriel has the more quiet task of imparting a sense of the ever-presence of ministering Love. These angels deliver us from the depths." There is no depth of fear, anguish, or disease from which the ministering angels—spiritual thoughts of love and purity—cannot lift us to freedom and rejoicing. Understanding the utter unreality of all that is unlike God, good, we go forward armed with the greatest weapons we can wield—spiritual understanding, spiritual power, spiritual love.

As step by step we gain the certainty that there is naught but God, divine Love, present with us wherever we may be, our warfare strengthens and emboldens us so that, whatever suggestion of the carnal mind presents itself, we are confident that God and His idea are the only realities. In the midst of conditions which mortal mind would suggest are detrimental to life or well-being, we are empowered to realize the presence and power of God, and thus bring a blessing to ourselves and others.

When the three Hebrews of whom we read in the third chapter of the book of Daniel refused to bow down to the idol which Nebuchadnezzar had set up, they were cast into a fiery furnace. No human power could have saved them. Their warfare against the seeming power of evil must have been waged solely by realizing the presence and power of God. And there was not even a hair singed, nor the smell of fire upon them. Their warfare was indeed "mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."

No less in these stirring days can we prove the all-power of God and walk unscathed, untouched by the suggestions of evil. What has once been proved true can be proved true continuously. Jesus' demonstration of Truth, overcoming the beliefs of evil, multiplied as he faced and overcame, with the weapon of spiritual understanding, the various beliefs of lack, sin, disease, and death. As he rejoiced in this warfare, so can we. As he declared his oneness with God, so can we. For we know through the teachings of Christian Science that evil ceases even to appear real to him who is armed with the understanding of God, good. Turning again to that beautiful passage on page 567 of Science and Health, we read: "Against Love, the dragon warreth not long, for he is killed by the divine Principle. Truth and Love prevail against the dragon because the dragon cannot war with them. Thus endeth the conflict between the flesh and Spirit."

Oh, how comforting are these statements! As soon as we understand and affirm the allness of God, and utilize God-like thoughts consistently in daily living, we find that the conflict with some fear or difficulty is over, the battle won. This knowledge speeds our efforts to use only those weapons which are "mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Beachcombers

Some see far forgotten things
Washed up and stranded on the beach,
Or stoop to glitter—bottle glass—
And follow dreams just out of reach.

Some find starfish in a pool
Caught in a rock a wave held dear;
But some find stars in crevices
Where others never dare to peer.

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

The Prodigal Generosity of an Artist

HE (CHARLES RICKETTS) opened the door to the world of Art for me. He gave me a sense of belonging, long before there was the least justification, to that curiously inchoate body of men, the "artists"; those who in every age and every clime have created in thought or form things which endure the longest. He apprenticed me to this world, inspired in me the desire to emulate, gave me the classic examples. . . .

A prodigal generosity flowed from him, enriching each in the particular direction he desired it most; to one money, to another advice, to a third sympathy, to a fourth encouragement. . . .

I sit to write this in a little house, perched precariously at the foot of a high precipice, almost overhanging the water below. The garden runs for close on half a mile along the lake's edge, and on its further shore the Alps begin. The sun goes down behind them, and in the evening light their interlocking arms and silent peaks dream, doubled in the water. . . . When the spring comes, trusses and trusses of blossom stand full to the pacific skies. Camellia and magnolia follow the forsythia; the young linden leaves tap on the morning window; the wistaria turns from a grey mist to a mauve torrent; then come the nightingales, and afterwards the roses. . . .

I found the little village near to which it stands twelve years ago, lived in a tiny villa on the water's edge, and returning to London, after a spell of work, to stay with Ricketts, talked with all the enthusiasm of a discoverer about this secret corner of northern Italy, unspoiled, untouched, by time and progress. Here, I said, I doubled my vitality and output, here was the only place to work, here was the loveliest spot in Europe, eighteen hours from London.

Next day, just before lunch, he came trotting into the dining-room, holding a piece of paper in his hand. "My dear, listen to me. I've just sold some Persian drawings for a fabulous sum. What good is it to me? . . . Now, here's a cheque. Take it and buy that piece of ground. I've allowed an extra fifty to cover the lawyers and the deeds and things." I protested volubly and emphatically that I couldn't dream of accepting such a gift. "My dear boy, don't be foolish. Take it, take it! After all"—and he looked up at me affectionately—"don't let's be sentimental; but it will be something to remember me by."

—CECIL LEWIS, in the Preface to "Self-Portrait taken from the Letters and Journals of Charles Ricketts, R. A.," collected and compiled by T. STURGE MOORE, edited by CECIL LEWIS. (London: Peter Davies.)

Night: By Ourselves

Winged with skis
pass without sound
between these trees.

Seek not to seize
what here is found:
only pass—
like hare in flight,
like doe, like bird
given to the air
anywhere.
Speak no word,
no sign
make:
nothing is yours, is mine
to take
for self's sake.
Only pass—
as the trail wills:
fused this night
with planet and pine
and the wild white
of moony hills
flung all around.

Pass without sound:
as water, as wind, in flow
on snow.
This only know.

DORIS PEEL

Things Cherished in Suffolk

I THINK I would rather have a good old Suffolk windmill than any other building in the length and breadth of England. I love it for its homeliness, its simplicity, the very plainness that is the whole of its beauty. It is precarious, yet solid and comfortable; ungainly, yet smooth and graceful and perfectly attuned; a landmark, a survival, willing and reliable, yet doomed through the falseness of its fitful friend—the wind. The wind is temperamental, so now the sails of the mill stand idle while an engine throbs beneath them. The mill has just the human failings of the horse, who, because he cannot work fast enough, is discarded in favour of the bus, the lorry and the car. Yet the mill can *work* fast enough—it can work every bit as fast as the engine. The fault lies with the wind alone. . . .

Another building that I must mention is the moated manor-house, farm, or, romantically, grange. It was provided with a moat for several purposes: to keep out thieves and raiders; to keep out chickens and cattle; to maintain a supply of duck and fish for food (this is about its only use to-day); to grow reeds for thatching; to hold swans for ornament. I do not know for certain how many moated granges there are in Suffolk, but I should guess that there must be at least thirty. . . .

The third building that I want to speak about is the Martello Tower. These Towers are placed at intervals all down the East Coast from Norfolk to Kent, and on the most deserted stretches of the Suffolk shore they are only a few hundred yards apart. They are grim, squat little fortresses, girdled with deep and wide moats which have now dried up. . . .

None of the three buildings I have mentioned can really be said to belong to Suffolk and Suffolk alone. Now, however, comes something that we can claim outright and that is neither wood nor brick nor stone, but flesh and blood and very much alive—the Suffolk Punch. . . . Without bias and without misgiving I say he is the proudest, most beautiful and most majestic shire horse in England. . . .

In Suffolk, of course, you will find him in every field, every marsh, every farmyard, striding over the plough, cropping contentedly in the shade of a tree, standing in dreamy and Titanic contemplation with his lovely head lolling over a gateway. Vast and mighty he may be, but by nature he is gentle, humble, inquisitive, friendly and always contented. A child could bring the greatest Suffolk stallion from Ipswich to Norwich with as little trouble as if he were leading a toy dog. You have only to show yourself in a pasture and the Punches will thunder towards you, surround you, fumbling, crowding, beseeching, whinnying, nuzzling, like outsize schoolboys persuading their master to join in a game. And when you have fought your way out of the gate they will stare wistfully after you, their eyes large and bright with childish disappointment.—JULIAN TENNYSON, in "Suffolk Scene." (London: Blackie.)

"Mūsu karošanas ieroči"

(Tulkots raksta par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

DAUDZI MĀCĪTI CILVĒKI šodien sāk saprast, ka karš nāciju starpā neaprobežojas ar armiju sadursmi vien. Piedzīvojumi rādījuši, ka atsevišķa cilvēka apziņā nepārtraukti norisinas karš starp īsto un neīsto, starp labo un ļauno. Un tā kā tautas sastādas no atsevišķiem cilvēkiem, galīgais iznākums un karu iznīkšana tautu starpā atkarājas no garīgas uzvaras šādā cīņā.

Droši vien apustulis Pāvils domāja nepārtraukto mentalo cīņu ikviena cilvēka ikdienas dzīvē, kad viņš paskaidroja (II Korint. 10:4): "Mūsu karošanas ieroči nav miesīgi, bet spēcīgi Dieva priekšā, nopostīt tos stiprumus." Ir skaidrs, ka nekādi materiala spēka ieroči, lai cik spēcīgi tie arī liktos, nespēj "nopostīt" mirstīgās, baiļu pilnās un nezinošās domāšanas "stiprumus". Vienīgi garīguma varenais spēks, ko atklājusi Kristīgā Zinātne un kas tiek dzīvē pielietots brāļu mīlestībā, šķīstībā, garīgā spēkā un garīgā saprašanā, var sekmīgi karot pret ļauniem ticējumiem, bailēm un uzvarēt. Maldīgās domāšanas un nepareizās darbības cietokšņi, pamatoti uz bailēm, nezināšanas vai grēka, nevar noturēties, kad mēs lietojam patiesas, pareizas domāšanas ieročus, kuŗos Dievs ir saprasts kā vienīgais cēlonis un radītājs un cilvēks kā Viņa mīlotais dēls un neaprobežotā labā mantinieks.

Jāņa parādīšanas grāmatā mēs lasam (12:7, 8): "Un karš cēlās debesīs. Mikelis un viņa eņģeļi karoja pret to pūķi; un tas pūķis karoja un viņa eņģeļi, un nespēja nenieka, un viņu vieta vairs netika atrasta debesīs." Cik piemēroti šie vārdi tam, kas šķietami norisinas atsevišķa cilvēka domāšanā! Un Kristīgā Zinātne atmodina mūs atziņai, ka debesis, kas sastāda mieru un saskaņu, ir sasniedzamas tagad visiem, kas gūst uzvaru pār mirstīgiem ticējumiem.

Ja mēs ilgojamies pēc debesīm, saskaņas, mums jābūt sagatavotiem strādāt par tām, uzsākot garīgas domāšanas karu pret miesīgo prātu tā dažādos grēka, slimības un visa ļaunā maskētos atveidos. Paskaidrojot šo Parādīšanas grāmatas vietu, Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes visu mīlotā Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, raksta savā teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 566. lpp.): "Vecā Derība piešķir eņģeļiem, Dieva dievišķīgajām vēstīm, dažādus pienākumus. Mikeļa rakstura iezīme ir garīgs spēks. Viņš ved debesu pulkus pret grēka spēku, Sātanu, un izcīna svētos karus. Gabrielim ir miermīlīgāks uzdevums,—likt sajust kalpojošās Mīlestības vienmērīgātesamību. Šie eņģeļi atsvabina mūs no dziļumiem." Nav baiļu, sāpju vai slimības dziļumi, no kuŗiem pakalpīgie eņģeļi—mīlestības un šķīstības garīgās domas—nevar mūs pacelt brīvībā un priekā. Saprazdami visa tā, kas nelīdzinas Dievam, labajam, galīgo neīstenību, mēs dodamies uz priekšu, apbruņoti ar vislielākiem ieročiem, kādus varam valkāt,—garīgu saprašanu, garīgu spēku, garīgu mīlestību.

Ja soli pa solim gūstam pārliecību, ka nav nekā, kā vien Dievs, dievišķīgā Mīlestība, pie mums, lai arī kur mēs būtu, mūsu karošana spēcina un iedrošina mūs tādā mērā, ka lai kāda miesīgā prāta sugestija arī uzmāktos, mēs paļaujamies uz to, ka Dievs un Viņa ideja ir vienīgās īstenības. Atrodoties apstākļos, ko mirstīgais prāts uzskatītu par kaitīgiem dzīvībai vai labklājībai, mēs esam pilnvaroti īstenot Dieva klātbūtni un spēku un tā nest svētību sev un citiem.

Kad trīs Jūdu vīri, par kuŗiem lasam Daniela grāmatas trešā nodaļā, atteicās zemoties Nebukadnecera uzceltā elka priekšā, tie tika iemesti degošā ceplī. Nekāds cilvēcisks spēks nebūtu varējis tos glābt. Savu karu pret ļaunā šķietamo spēku viņiem vajadzēja būt izkarojušiem vienīgi, īstenojot Dieva klātesamību un spēku. Un pat viņu mati nebija apsviluši, ne deguma smakas pie tiem. Viņu karš patiešām bija "spēcīgs Dieva priekšā, nopostīt tos stiprumus."

Ne mazāk šajās uztraucošās dienās mēs varam pierādīt Dieva visspēcību un staigāt ļaunā sugestiju neievainoti un neskārti. Kas vienreiz pierādīts par patiesu, to par patiesu var pierādīt vienmēr. Jēzus Patiesības demonstracijas, kas uzvarēja ļaunā ticējumus, vēl pavairojās, kad viņš ar garīgās saprašanas ieročiem stājās pretim un pārvarēja dažādos trūkuma, grēka, slimības un nāves ticējumus. Kā viņš guva prieku šai karā, tā varam arī mēs. Kā viņš apliecināja savu vienību ar Dievu, tā varam arī mēs. Jo mēs, pateicoties Kristīgās Zinātnes mācībai, zinam, ka ļaunais beidz pat izlikties īsts tam, kas apbruņots ar saprašanu par Dievu, labo. Atgriežoties pie tās pašas skaistās vietas Science and Health 567. lpp., mēs lasam: "Pret Mīlestību pūķis ilgi nekaro, jo dievišķīgais Princips to nokauj. Patiesība un Mīlestība pārspēj pūķi, tādēļ, ka pūķis nevar ar tiem karot. Tā izbeidzas sadursme miesas un Gara starpā."

Ak, cik gan iepriecinoši ir šie paskaidrojumi! Tikko mēs saprotam un apstiprinam Dieva visumību un pastāvīgi liekam lietā Dievam-līdzīgās domas ikdienas dzīvē, mēs atrodam, ka cīņa ar bailēm vai grūtībām ir galā, uzvara gūta. Šī zināšana veicina mūsu cenšanos pielietot tikai tos ieročus, kas "spēcīgi Dieva priekšā, nopostīt tos stiprumus!"

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1940

Respect Urged For Rights Of The Other Man

Physical education and recreation group urged to aid in wiping out of personal injustices.

To live democratically, men must respect the rights of others, the Public School section of the Eastern District Convention, American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, heard today.

This was the wind-up of the four-day session at Hotel Statler, Boston, which brought approximately 2,000 persons in recreation and allied fields, from 12 states, to Boston.

Dr. Frederick W. Maroney, Professor of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, speaking on the topic, "Youth and Democracy," said that every effort should be made by educators to wipe out social evils and personal injustices, and that then public opinion should be educated to maintain high standards of personal conduct and living, throughout all sections of the country.

Mutual Faith

"Democracy is based on mutual faith," Dr. Maroney asserted. "Its relations are possible only among people who have not only a knowledge of the demands of mutual need and confidence, but also the spirit of democracy.

"Education can and should play a big part in a program of Youth and Democracy. The teachers of the program must have a living faith in the democratic way."

Dr. Maroney pointed out further that youth, too, has its responsibilities "to reconstruct, enrich, and improve the institutions of government—to recreate, if necessary, the spirit of tolerance, mutual understanding, and fair play."

Definite Place

Both group and individual play "definitely have a place in any program," Miss Dorothy I. Warner of Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, Mass., said in an interview preceding the Private School section of the convention. "All ages need group activity and individual activity," Miss Warner pointed out.

"In these days," she explained, "there is a great place for individual activity because our young people will use it more and more when they get out of school.

"While group activity fosters such fine qualities as good sportsmanship, there is also a good foundation in individual activity."

Miss Warner said group activity was of no use to a non-athletic girl and was like a punishment for her, and that by the time children are old enough to choose their activity, they know, and the teacher knows, whether or not they will profit from group activity.

Forest Fire Force Of 3,500 Ready

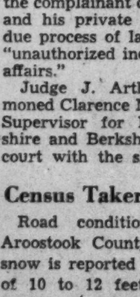
MANCHESTER, N. H., March 29 (AP)—A well equipped, modern army of 3,500 men will be ready in New Hampshire next month to move by truck and train to any point where forest fires may break out, New England Forest Emergency Administration officials announced today.

Besides the central supply depot at Manchester, depots have been established at Fort Devens, Mass., and at North Woodstock, with supplies for 800 CCC men at each.

Camp and commuting crews will be stationed in the following towns during the fire season: Canaan, Rumney, Lempster, Croydon, tSoddard, Keene, Richmond, Francestown, Hillsborough, Amherst, Chester, New London, Newbury, Loudon, Ossipee, Moultonboro, and Gilford.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight, with rain beginning late tonight and continuing Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; moderate easterly winds tonight, becoming fresh southeast and south Saturday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by rain on the coast and snow changing to rain in the interior on Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by snow changing to rain and warmer tonight; Saturday rain and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Cloudy and warmer followed by rain late tonight and Saturday.

Connecticut: Cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds tonight shifting to south on Saturday over north portion and moderate east winds tonight shifting to fresh southeast and south on Saturday over south portion; weather overcast tonight and Saturday with rain over north portion Saturday and over south portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
oston	57	34	New Orleans	67	48
hicago	56	39	New York	43	36
nver	33	30	Norfolk	54	50
na	39	38	Philadelphia	40	38
as City	46	45	St. Louis	52	42
ngeles	66	56	San Francisco	58	50
ul	70	66	Washington	41	40
Minneapolis	38	35			

A—7: 30 a. m., E. S. T., March 29.
B—Minimum, March 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:51 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 4:12 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:36 p. m.

Educator

By a Staff Photographer

Deane W. Malott

Chancellor of University of Kansas, who addressed Boston alumni.

WPA Workers Held Violating The Hatch Act

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Department of Justice may investigate the contentions of Representative William J. Miller (R), of Connecticut, that WPA workers in New Britain, Conn., are violating the Hatch act prohibiting political activity by Federal employees.

Mr. Miller talked today with Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, who conducted an investigation in Louisiana, which resulted in indictment of many political leaders by Federal and State grand juries.

After the conference, Mr. Miller said he and Mr. Rogge had agreed not to disclose what steps might be taken. However, Mr. Miller went to the Justice Department to ask for an investigation in New Britain.

The Congressman, who recently told the House that WPA workers in New Britain were distributing first-voter cards, said he would send Mr. Rogge affidavits he declared would prove his contention WPA was involved in political activity.

Mr. Miller said that he had protested against the organization among WPA workers of the "Labor's Benefit League," which he declared was formed for the purpose "of influencing elections."

Another investigation of WPA activities in New Britain was being conducted by a special House committee investigating WPA.

Well informed persons in the capital said Justice Department investigators probably would be sent to Connecticut before the end of the week.

Mr. Miller said earlier he was dissatisfied with WPA officials' reply to his complaints that WPA workers in New Britain, Conn., had distributed first-voter cards.

The agency, however, did rule that John J. Borsella, WPA clerk who wanted to run for the Common Council in New Britain, was ineligible, if he continued his WPA job.

Census Manager Must 'Show Cause' On Income Query

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 29 (AP)—A Federal census supervisor has been directed to appear in Pittsfield Superior Court Tuesday to show cause why census takers should not be enjoined from inquiring into personal incomes.

B. Franklin Cross of Williamstown, a retired Army Captain, sought the injunction yesterday on the ground that such questions constituted a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, that they would "deprive the complainant of personal liberty and his private property without due process of law," and were an "unauthorized inquiry into private affairs."

Judge J. Arthur Baker summoned Clarence N. Durant, Census Supervisor for Franklin, Hampshire and Berkshire counties, into court with the show-cause order.

Census Takers Face Snow

Road conditions in northern Aroostook County, Maine, where snow is reported to reach a depth of 10 to 12 feet, was the chief concern at census headquarters in Boston today as thousands of would-be census takers prepared for final examinations.

The visit of census officials from Maine was the only break in the routine of the Boston office. Their main problem, the Mainers said, was in getting to Maine's rural residents, some of whom live at the end of roads still blocked with snow.

Census of more than 4,000,000 Bay Staters begins next Tuesday and approximately 2,500 persons will be employed. The decennial project, however, has lifted the hopes of about 4,000 men and women who have been attending schools throughout the State all week.

Preparations for the enumeration were moving smoothly today, Patrick J. Murray, area manager of four eastern Massachusetts counties, said.

Educator Hits At a Tendency To Glorify Size

Kansas University Chancellor urges increasing emphasis be placed on individual student.

Education's biggest problem today is one common to all civilization—how to reduce the tendency to glorify size—Deane W. Malott, Chancellor of the University of Kansas, said on a visit to Boston today.

"We have perhaps glorified size to the point where our educational institutions, like our business concerns, are highly departmentalized, highly regimented," Mr. Malott said in an interview.

Mr. Malott, who was formerly Associate Professor of Business at the Harvard School of Business Administration, came to Boston to address alumni of the University of Kansas at the Hotel Vendome last night.

Bewilderment

"Knowledge is broken down into more and more divisions, airtight compartments," Chancellor Malott said in the interview. "We have a greater and ever-increasing number of courses as the horizons of knowledge are lifted, with the result that there is a great deal of bewilderment on the part of the student today as to what he should take.

"With the increase in courses has probably come an increased emphasis on knowledge. That has tended to emphasize memory work, and yet students today are coming into their maturity in a changing world. There is probably more change today than there has been for centuries, with the result that knowledge is changing, too.

"Therefore, a too complete emphasis on knowledge is ill-adapted for modern life. What holds true today won't for tomorrow, tomorrow's demands are not today's.

"Probably, the emphasis should be on qualities rather than so intensively on content. For instance, the person who has a good background of knowledge today may find his whole education of no avail in a changed tomorrow.

Sources of Knowledge

"If the student has been stimulated, if his curiosity has been aroused, if his ability to analyze has been developed, if he has learned to think clearly, if he has gained an acquaintance with the sources of knowledge rather than with knowledge itself—if, in short, he has acquired some feel of the sweep of events which have gone into the making of our civilization, and has gained an understanding of the tools of knowledge—then, I would say, the college has done something for the student.

"And he is probably better equipped for life than the person who has simply been stuffed full of simple factual data."

The solution for the problem? Chancellor Malott has one to offer.

"I think," he said, "the answer is to be found, not in further organization of knowledge into more and more courses, but in putting increasing emphasis on the individual student — which means better teaching.

"There must be inspiration from teaching and not a mere retailing of facts. We should look on our job in education as one of preparing individuals for life, rather than as merely teaching subjects."

Mother Church Lecture Announced for April 1

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice Monday, April 1 at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Revelation of Truth Triumphant." The lecturer, John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Get Radcliffe Class Honors

By a Staff Photographer

To Wear Red Tassels at Graduation

Among outstanding seniors at the Cambridge, Mass., institution, for class contributions during four years at college, are, left to right—Sarah Riley, Victoria Glaser, Marion Doyle, Mary Small, Muriel Smith, Mary Schaffner, Augusta Alger, Lucy Williams, Jean Wilkinson.

Florid Arias Call to Opera's Second Night

To the lilting, happy tunes of joyous Old Vienna, the golden curtain of opera rose last night for a climactic, though brief, simultaneous flowering of Boston's musical and social season. With the swinging, tinkling airs of Richard Strauss' most successful opera, "Der Rosenkavalier," still sweeping through their ears, Boston's patrons of the Metropolitan Opera Association's magnificent expression of drama and song will tonight hear the noted coloratura soprano, Lily Pons, in Delibes' "Lakme," the story of an Indian girl and a British officer, a drama of the "East is East and West is West" sort. But, Kipling notwithstanding, the twain meet.

The scene inside the opera house last night was like one from out of the pages of a pre-1914 novel. There were rustling of silk, glittering jewels in a profusion of color and grandeur that inevitably swept one out of the workaday world of Huntington Avenue into a make-believe one so thought-crowding that the whole opera house seemed to be a gigantic stage, on both sides of the proscenium.

Of course, the opera helped the illusion. Unlike so many such presentations, "Der Rosenkavalier" is a frolicking, lightsome, almost comic opera, with ridiculous situations, and all unfolded against a background of Strauss waltzes that throbbingly project the scintillating manners of the Hapsburg Austria wherever they reach.

The spell of the performance quickly communicated itself to the audience of "white ties" and Paris gowns, so that by the time Baron Ochs capered on to the stage, Boston had magically escaped from Sylt and Scapa Flow and time had slipped back to before Sarajevo.

The Metropolitan continues its Boston visit through next Saturday, April 6, with many of the Company's most famous stars appearing in a variety of works of the German, Italian, and Russian schools.

Red-Tassel Officers Picked By Seniors at Radcliffe

Radcliffe College senior class has elected its 10 Red Tassel officers, seniors chosen for their special class contributions during four years of college, and who at graduation will wear red instead of the black tassels on their mortar-board hats.

These students represent a versatile background of class activity.

Nancy Preston of Buffalo, N. Y., who for having the highest number of votes in the Red Tassel election, will be Class Marshal at graduation, was active in the Idler Dramatic Club, and this year has been President of the Student Government Association.

Mary Schaffner of Hamden, Conn., belonged to the International Club, the Poetry Club, and was Captain of the basketball team in 1938.

Mary Small of Belmont, Mass., this year has been President of both the Dance Group and the Idler Club.

Muriel Smith of Melrose, Mass., was a member of the Outing Club Council Board, and this year was President of Edmands House

Sarah Riley of Belmont, Mass., was active in the Mother-Daughter Club, and is the senior class President.

Jean Wilkinson of Melrose, Mass., has been a member of the French Club, and was Chairman of the senior prom.

Augusta Alger of Schenectady, N. Y., was Photographic Editor of the Radcliffe News, and is this year the head of the Board of Hall Presidents.

Victoria Glaser of Cambridge, Mass., had the Assistant Managership of the Orchestra in 1937, and this year has been President of the Choral Society.

Marion Doyle of Washington, D. C., has served as a member of the Press Board for three years and is Editor of the 1940 Year Book.

Lucy Williams of Exeter, N. H., was a member of the Curricular Committee in 1938, and this year has been Vice-President of the Student Government Association.

Boston Officials Forecast Absorption of WPA Layoffs

Dismissal notives to 11,500 of Massachusetts' 101,500 Works Projects Administration workers were announced today as Boston city officials expressed confidence the increased welfare load could be absorbed.

Notice of the state-wide layoff came from Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, who said notices in the mail today would be effective April 1. Boston's WPA enrollment of 20,000 will be cut about 2,500, he said.

Although Federal layoffs always bring increased burdens to the city, confidence that Boston could handle the welfare problem presented by the cuts was expressed by William G. O'Hare, director of the City's Board of Overseers.

Boston's dependent-aid budget, drawn on a base load of 14,500, was prepared for the spring layoff, he said, The effect of this layoff is not expected to be so great as that in the June-August period of last year. During those months, approximately 33,000 workers were dismissed from WPA rolls in Massachusetts, but Boston's welfare list rose only to a high of 15,132 in September. Welfare cases decreased from then on until the present low of 14,127 on March 16.

More trepidation is felt in City offices over possible Congressional action when WPA funds run out at the end of the fiscal year in July.

The dismissals were particularly required at this time in Massachusetts because of the refusal of WPA officials to cut WPA rolls during the severe winter months. There have been no dismissals since the Thanksgiving holidays, according to Mr. Delaney

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Junior High School, School Street, near Central Square, Bridgewater, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
Maurice Evans in "King Richard II." With Donald Randolph, Emmett Rogers, Charles Dalton, Sydney Smith and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only.)

Shubert—
"High and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30

Wilbur—
"An International Incident," starring Ethel Barrymore. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ann Sothern and John Carroll in "Congo Maisie." 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Gentleman from Arizona," with John King. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Oh, Johnny, How You can Love." 2, 5, 8:05.

Exeter—
"The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman and Ida Lupino. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Katia," with Danielle Darrieux and John Loder. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. Also Walt Disney's "Donald Penguin." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Priscilla Lane, Thomas Mitchell, Dennis Morgan and Alan Hale. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:55 a. m., 1:42, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "Information Please," 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:03, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins in "Virginia City." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Midnight Limited," with Marjorie Reynolds. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:15. Also "Little Orvie," 12:05, 4, 7:55. Stage: Harry Stevens, Radio Ramblers, Deval, Merle and Lee. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"Birth of a Queen," "Test Your I. Q. with Pete Smith," "Training Flying Stewardess," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Castle on the Hudson," with John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and Burgess Meredith. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Private Worlds," with Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert. Also "Intermezzo," with Leslie Howard. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Son of the Navy," with Jean Parker and James Dunn. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Telepix—
"The City"; "Mississippi"; "Fitzpatrick Tour"; "Carl Hoff's Orchestra"; "Pete Smith I. Q. Quiz"; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m., until midnight.

University—
"Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard. 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Young As You Feel," featuring the Jones Family. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love!" 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. Also "Vigil in the Night."

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Tomorrow: "The Light That Failed." Also "Swiss Family Robinson."

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Lakme," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Lily Pons, Irra Petina, Annamary Dickey, Helen Olheim, Armand Tokatyan, Ezio Pinza, George Cehanovsky, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor. 8.

Music

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—
Concert of Old Music by the Longy School String Ensemble, under the direction of Erwin Bodky, and the Longy School Choral Group, directed by Everet H. Helm. 8:15.

Other Events

New England Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall—
"On Borrowed Time," by Paul Osborne, presented by the students of the Department of Drama, under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—
"Die Walküre," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Kirsten Flagstad, Marjorie Lawrence, Kerstin Thorborg, Laurita Melchior, Friedrich Schorr and Emanuel List. Erich Leinsdorf, conductor. 1:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Flemish Paintings by Mrs. Sayward.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mr. Wesley Copplestone, tenor; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

2 Traffic Safety Awards Captured by New England

By Josephine B. Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England took a bow in the national spotlight today for traffic safety awards.

Rhode Island stepped on the stage when the National Safety Council, meeting in Chicago, awarded the State grand prize for the best safety record of the year in the National Traffic Safety Contest.

Not only did Rhode Island come out on top in the Eastern division, but it came out ahead of all the other first-place division winners in the country.

Worcester, Mass., was the honored city of New England, taking first place with the best safety record for cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group. Kansas City, Mo., took the grand prize among cities.

Second place among States in the Eastern division went to Massachusetts. Third place to New Jersey. And honorable mention was given to Connecticut.

Governor Very Proud

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, who had just received the telegram announcing the award to Rhode Island, told The Christian Science Monitor over the telephone that he was "very proud of the record." Perhaps it was not totally a surprise, however, since the State was runner-up last year in second place.

According to the Governor, the success story of Rhode Island traffic safety lies in the concerted effort of state and city departments and a definite program of education including work in the schools.

"That's the place to begin; you bet!" said the Governor. "The schools have encouraged the formation of highway patrols by the students. We've had people go to many of the schools to speak on the subject. And we've had meetings of school superintendents with the head of the Motor Vehicle Department."

Yes, Rhode Island is mighty pleased to be at the head of the class. And this safety work now "is just regular routine business right along," declared the Governor.

Chief of Police Thomas F. Foley, speaking for Worcester, expressed his pleasure at the first-place award given to his city. He, too, had just received the telegram notifying him of the honor.

It is the direct result, he asserted, of a traffic safety campaign started in Worcester in September, 1938. It was limited originally, he said, to a six-months period. But "the improvement was so gratifying that we kept it up for the rest of the year. And now," he added with satisfaction, "we are in our second year."

One particular measure which Chief Foley believes stands out as responsible for much of the success of the drive is the "no-fix" program. Did it really work? "One hundred per cent!" he declared.

"After the first two or three weeks," said the Chief, in describing it, "people realized we meant just what we said, and from that time on we had very few requests for fixing."

No Individual Credit

Personal credit? Not a bit of it. "It wasn't the work of any one individual," declared the police head modestly and emphatically. "It was the co-ordinated and cooperative effort of the entire department."

The "amazing record" of Rhode Island deserved special mention, in the opinion of the Safety Council judges. Its rate of only 4.0 fatalities per 100,000 vehicles was, it was announced, "by far the lowest for any State and less than one-third the national average."

Worcester won its honors with a reduction of 40 per cent, giving it the lowest accident rate in that population group. This was cited as another example of how public officials, backed by a citizen's committee, newspapers, and other civic agencies, can produce results.

Trans-Atlantic Air Base Plan For Boston Up—Hurdles Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The possibility of a $2,300,000 trans-Atlantic air base for Boston was revived in New England congressional circles today but whether the project stands a chance of approval this year remains uncertain.

Definite information on the status of the project may be made public next week when the Senate Commerce Committee takes up for consideration a "priority list" of rivers and harbors projects recommended by the Army engineers.

If the Boston trans-Atlantic air base is included in this list—and it seems probable that such will be the case—there is a possibility that some action on the project may be taken by Congress in the next few weeks. If it is not included in this list, it is most unlikely that it will be considered until 1941.

Effect of Less Economy

The trans-Atlantic air base, if included in this "priority list," would be a part of a substantial rivers and harbors building program. What reception such a building program, especially in an election year, may have in Congress is a question. But sponsors of the projects, including the Boston air base, probably find reason for encouragement in this week's breaking down of resistance to economy in the House.

A rivers and harbors program usually comes under fire as a "pork barrel," especially in a political year.

If the Boston trans-Atlantic air base, in particular, is included in the "priority list" of the Army Engineers it must then be approved by the Senate Commerce Committee. Having survived this second test it must then go before the Senate and House as part of the Rivers and Harbors bill.

The Boston project less than a year ago was emphatically disapproved by President Roosevelt. He declared there is no evidence that sea planes would use the base and termed the proposed expenditure of $2,300,000 "highly improper."

On 'Priority List'

Last year, however, the Senate Commerce Committee gave its approval to the project as did the Chief of the Engineers. The Rivers and Harbors bill, which included the Boston project, was passed by the House together with an appropriation for funds. But the measure struck a snag in the economy bloc of the Senate.

As a result the bill was returned to the Army Engineers with the request of Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, that a "priority list" of rivers and harbors projects be submitted this year.

This "list" has now been received by the Committee but has not been made available to members in the absence of Mr. Bailey who will not return to the Capital until next week.

U. S. Army Air Corps Officers In Boston to Obtain Recruits

Ambitious youth who seek a career in aviation, and who would like to do it in Army style, are being given an opportunity to be interviewed and enrolled locally by a board of United States Army Air Corps officers who have just arrived in Boston to begin recruiting for the Corps. The War Department is currently campaigning throughout the country in an attempt to obtain 400 flying cadets by May 1.

The standards of the United States Army Air Corps are, of necessity, high so that in order to obtain 400 cadets of the required qualifications the Army Board will have to proceed with roughly about 4,000 interviews and consequent eliminations before they have the desired number of cadets.

Nevertheless, these standards are not impossible of achievement so that any unmarried male citizen between the ages of 20 and 27, with the necessary education and physical qualifications may apply to the Army Examining Board at the Army Base in South Boston. The Board will be available for interviews until April 3.

Citizens accepted by the Board receive three months' preliminary training at certain local flying schools designated by the Army Air Corps. From this they enter the Air Corps primary training school at Randolph Field, San Antonio, Texas, for a three-month period. Upon passing Randolph the cadets then enter the advanced flying school at Kelly Field, also near San Antonio.

Not only do cadets receive nine months of instruction under the best of teachers but they also receive about 215 hours of flying time, instruction in airplane engines, machine guns, navigation and other subjects for a military pilot. During the course of this instruction cadets are paid at the rate of $75 a month and a ration allowance of $1 a day in training, are allowed quarters in modern barracks, wear a distinctive uniform and receive all necessary flying equipment free of charge.

Upon successful completion of these training courses a cadet receives his "wings" and the rating of a pilot. He will then be called to active duty in the Army Air Corps, as a second lieutenant, or in the Air Corps Reserve, with the pay and allowances of an officer of similar rank in the Regular Army.

Heavy Haul Lowers Boston Fish Prices

Fresh fish prices fell sharply at Boston Fish Pier today, with 500,000 pounds of fresh fish brought in by seven draggers and seven small boats. Demand from wholesalers on a Friday is always at low ebb, and, with much heavier receipts, the price paid to fishermen for haddock dropped today to 6 cents a pound. Yesterday more than 11 cents a pound was paid fishermen for haddock.

Pickets continue to march back and forth at the head of the Fish Pier, and negotiations continue between owners of the boats and union officials, at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Rise Foreseen in Cost Set On Federal-Project Houses

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is the Federally sponsored $2,500 house a misnomer?

No more so than was the $800 automobile of a few years ago which the family could get without the spare tire, windshield wiper, running boards and other equipment the motorist has come to regard as indispensable.

In other words, the $2,500 house is no misnomer if the would-be owner is willing to do without a garage, cellar, screens, porch, grading and other equipment which are not absolute essentials, but which virtually spell the difference between a "house" and a "home."

Hence, Federal housing authorities in Boston are recognizing the dangers of publicizing the so-called $2,500 house under conditions that may prove too disappointing to the prospective owner. Witness the fact that the long-awaited $2,500 home community which the Government had promised for Greater Boston, is announced as a $3,500 home community in Wakefield.

It may be possible to erect $2,500 homes, including the land and essential equipment for comfortable living, in the South. But William Mulowney, Wakefield builder awarded the contract for the first Government - sponsored small - home community in New England, expressed doubt today that a satisfactory home could be built in New England's rugged temperatures for less than $3,200. And even then, a $3,200 house, he said, would be without a cellar.

A glance through Federal housing bulletins substantiates the statements of the Wakefield builder. To select the notices as they come, there was a house built in an Indiana city valued by the FHA at $3,400, with kitchen, living room, two bedrooms and utility room. This is similar to the type that Mr. Mulowney will build, only he will provide cellars.

Another house in "a large eastern city" was sold under the FHA plan for $2,650, including $150 for land. That was as close as any to the $2,500 mark. But the construction was not as rugged as New Englanders would demand.

Still another typical FHA example was assigned a valuation of $4,250 when all costs were checked, monthly payments including all fixed charges running to $23.46 exclusive of local taxes. Built in Iowa, it had a kitchen, living room, bathroom, two bedrooms, full cellar and porch.

Those are the types, rather than the straight $2,500 house, that New Englanders can expect to see built under the auspices of the FHA throughout the six States this year. The Wakefield project is only a start, several other contracts in various parts of New England being under consideration.

Another side of Federal housing is viewed by the Government's experts in the Park Square Building, as hundreds of letters come in seeking information. Many families want to know how much to add to the original figure of $2,500 in order to obtain some of the equipment that high-pressure advertisements have led them to expect in modern housing. The letters revive the issue as to how many families would actually be content to move into a bare $2,500 domicile lacking so-called "luxuries" and some essentials.

What the Government is actually trying to do is to build at low-cost for families earning from $1,000 to $2,500 a year—a field that private enterprise has practically ignored. At the same time, the Government program is expected to attract families who have never before held the hope of ownership and hence are willing to sacrifice many of the things that the usual owner can pay for.

Mr. Mulowney says that the lowest priced in his development of some 70 structures will probably be $3,200, including a 5,000 foot lot, but without a cellar. He believes that builders who quote prices lower than that in New England would have to sacrifice quality in construction; and hence would be building the slums of tomorrow.

It will be possible to include equipment required by individual families at prices commensurate with the initial costs of construction. In other words, a garage can be added for only $150; a porch for another $100, or possibly less; and a full cellar, if required, beneath the $3,200 house for an added $200.

There will not, therefore, be cause for surprise if builders shy away from that $2,500 figure in the future and use the term "low-cost housing" more exclusively.

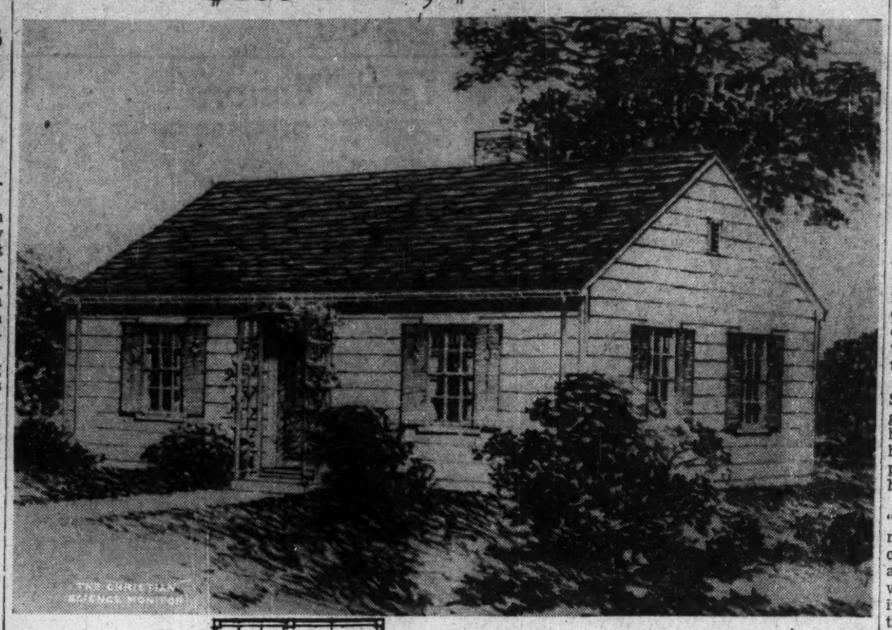
Habeas Corpus Try For Connolly

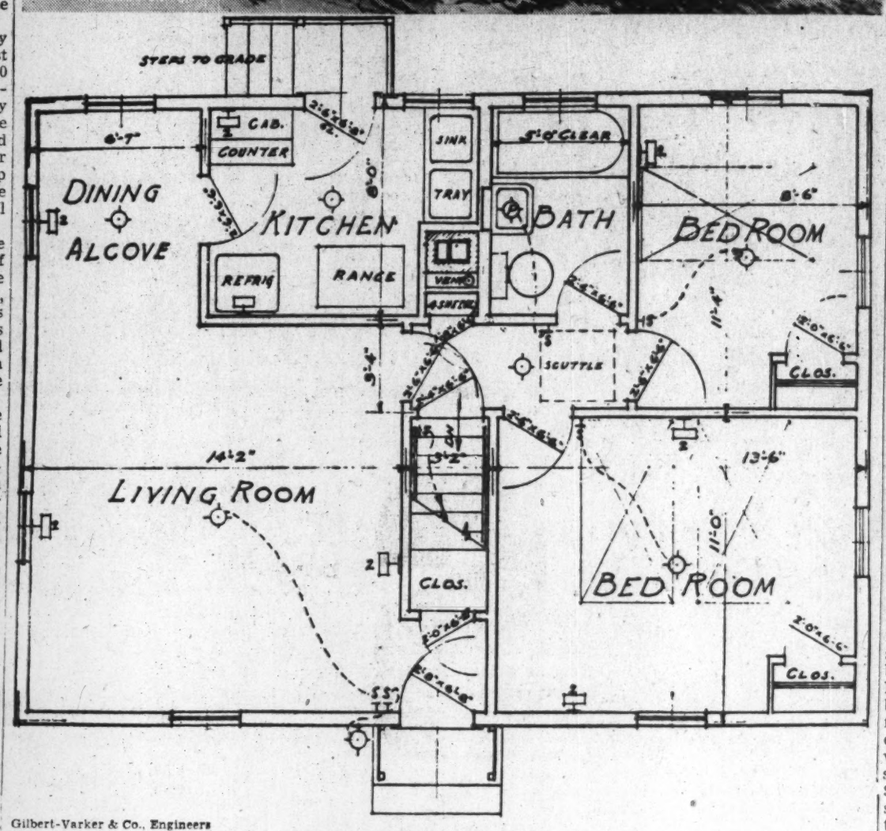
Release from Charles Street jail of John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court, was sought in Suffolk Superior Court today when habeas corpus proceedings were brought by his attorney, Abner R. Sisson.

Mr. Sisson based his action on the refusal yesterday of the District Attorney's office to approve Chelsea real estate worth $23,600 as proper surety for bail for the former Clerk, who is awaiting sentence, following his recent conviction on bribery charges.

The attorney, Mrs. Connolly, and Mr. and Mrs. Boccamazza, owners of the property, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday confident that the real estate would be accepted. After three hours with bail examiners Mr. Sisson was told that the real estate could not be accepted. In his action this morning Mr. Connolly's attorney declared that his client was being denied his constitutional right to freedom on bail.

$400 Down, $29 a Month





Gilbert-Varker & Co., Engineers

FHA in Wakefield, Mass.
Upper: Typical house of Federal low-cost project. Lower: Plan of building.

Ski Events Multiply as Spring Advances

With spring skiing tops right now and promising to hold through the grand trek to the Tuckerman headwall Patriots' Day, events of this week end in New Hampshire include the Webber Cup (for men) and the Willis plate (for women), downhill races to be held by the White Mountain Ski Runners on the Wildcat trail in Pinkham Notch tomorrow and Sunday; ski jumping competition in classes A, B, and C to be held at Berlin Sunday by the Nansen Ski Club on its 70-meter hill; and the annual class C controlled downhill race to be held by the Dartmouth Outing Club on the new Snapper Trail at Mt. Moosilauke, near Warren.

These events are all sanctioned by the Eastern Amateur Ski Association. The ski jumping takes place during the annual Berlin winter carnival, which includes a ball for skiers Saturday evening and all sorts of skiing on Sunday.

Snapper Trail

The racing in Jobeldunk Ravine will officially open the D. O. C.'s Snapper Trail, successor to the noted and now legendary Hell's Highway, an important part of which—Otto's Rock Garden—was destroyed by a landslide at the time of the hurricane of 1938. Informal races have been held on the Snapper Trail this winter.

The Edson Memorial race, an annual classic, is scheduled to be held at Tuckerman Ravine, Pinkham Notch, on April 7 by the Dartmouth Outing Club of New York and the Amateur Ski Club of the same city.

The annual Harvard-Dartmouth slalom, originally scheduled for Sunday, April 14, is to be held on that day or April 13, on the day not selected for the American Inferno, which has reserved both dates to insure the best running conditions. The Harvard-Dartmouth slalom is one of the big spectator events of the Tuckerman Ravine season.

American Inferno

Date for the American Inferno is to be either Saturday, April 13, or Sunday, April 14, depending on snow and weather conditions. Racing will start about noon. This announcement was made by Douglas M. Burckett of the Appalachian Mountain Club, chairman of the joint A. M. C.-White Mountain Ski Runners' Race Committee which has undertaken to conduct this difficult and spectacular race from the summit of Mt. Washington to the base of the John Sherburne ski trail in Pinkham Notch, the descent including the pitch over the big headwall of Tuckerman Ravine, the precipitous run to the ravine floor, and then the Little Headwall on the way to the John Sherburne trail. The whole distance is a little better than three and a half miles, and the record is held by Toni Matt in a daring run last spring.

Entry blanks for the American Inferno were sent out this week, entries to close on April 10. The race is open to amateurs and F. I. S. amateurs, including members of divisions of the National Ski Association in other parts of the country.

As many as 3,500 spectators have climbed the two and a half miles from the Pinkham Notch Highway into the great Snow Bowl which is Tuckerman Ravine to watch the popular spring racing events, after parking 1,000 cars along the Pinkham Notch highway.

Sunday's snow train will run to North Conway and Intervale, with the auxiliary train heading for Laconia and Plymouth.

Maine Research Fund For 'New Potato Era'

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 29 (AP)—Impetus to Maine's potato industry, which Gov. Lewis O. Barrows believed would mean "the dawn of a new era for Aroostook County," was given when the Senate set up $15,000 for a research program.

The plan, submitted by Dr. Fred Griffee, head of the University of Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, received the approval of Aroostook growers and Agriculture Commissioner Frank P. Washburn. Experiments will be carried out at the seed farm, Presque Isle.

Lee Proposes $1,000,000 For Adult Courses

Calling attention to the need for vocational training for adults to help them readjust themselves to new jobs, Joseph Lee, Boston School Committeeman, last night tentatively proposed appropriation of $1,000,000 for re-training adults in various trades at either day or evening schools.

At the School Committee's conference, Superintendent Arthur L. Gould expressed himself in favor of establishing courses in bakery, watchmaking, and photography at the Trade School.

Michael J. Downey, Assistant Superintendent, reported that all graduates of the mechanical trades had found employment, and that half of the graduates of the airplane courses at the Trade School had jobs.

Mr. Lee also urged more "realistic" training concerning marriage in the household arts courses for 6,067 high school girls, and declared he believed there would be less marital unhappiness if the young people were taught that marriage involved assumption of new duties. Chairman Joseph C. White countered that if high school girls were taught what Mr. Lee urged, none of them would get married.

Miss Marie A. Solano, Director of Modern Foreign Languages, reported that 17,000 high school pupils are studying French, 4,500 Spanish, and 1,500 Italian. Committeeman Clement A. Norton observed this meant that many youngsters of Italian parentage were not being taught their ancestral tongue, and urged measures to encourage the study of Italian.

Trawler Brings In Heavy Catch

What is probably the only trawler operating on the North Atlantic fishing banks, from the New England fleet, is the new, ultra-modern, Rockland-built, Saint George, which completed her first "full" trip to the banks yesterday by arriving at Portland, Maine.

The Saint George was only recently completed, and put to sea on a brief trip that resulted in only 25,000 pounds or so, of fish. Then she put out again and this time brought 140,000 pounds to Portland, where high prices were paid because of the scarcity of fresh fish, due to the tie-up of 53 trawlers, pending the signing of a new working agreement. The vessel stocked something more than $8,000, with each of the crew sharing about $200 each for less than a week's work.

Officials of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union,—American Federation of Labor affiliate—said today that the vessel has a union crew but that the owner-skipper, Capt. Clayton Coffin, has agreed to sign an agreement satisfactory to the Union, and that no interference will be offered to the operations of that vessel.

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today we have a new hat shop on our list . . . and surely you're one of those women who can stand one more on her list. This one is down on Winter Street, at 48, and it's Marion's Millinery Salon. On the left-hand side of the street going up toward Park Street from Filene's, will perhaps put the location clearer in your mind.

It's a spacious shop, and you can relax and walk around and look at yourself in lots of different mirrors while you're making up your mind; which is something most women like to do. As for price, you just can't miss. Because if it's the tag end of your allowance time, then they've got hats from $1.98. But if it's the beginning, then there are hats from $16.50 down . . . and surely you fit in there somewhere no matter how much or how little you have to spend. Now to get down to the matter of just what type of hat they have, they're not limited at all. Meaning that there's just as good a selection for the woman who frankly admits she wants a matron's hat, as there is for the girl who wants something gay and even giddy!

At the moment they're making quite a to-do about the large cartwheel-brimmed hats, and they're most attractive. Incidentally did you know that men like large hats, especially after seeing so many little things for such a long time, we're told. Some are in straw, and some in felt. And red straw promises to be a big seller this season. We liked the big Milan straw in red, with navy blue band and streamers. Then they're showing a lot of gray, and with it is invariably a feather, a flower, or some kind of ribbon trimming in red, by way of keeping it out of the drab, dull stage. Another smart number that would be particularly good to top one of those piqué collared suits or dress coats, is their all piqué hat. As pert and starched as you please, with a row of piqué flowers running around it. Naturally it's small and toque-ish, and equipped with a dark veil. Your teen-age daughter will probably want to be in the swing . . . with a large felt hat that costs but $3.98. Incidentally, they also carry bags and hosiery. Quaker brand among them.

Silver Fox Jackets Here

Having heard about them, we ran into Lamson & Hubbard's to see the silver fox jackets that were selling for $238 or thereabouts . . . and found they were lovely things. However, they were really being talked about because of their length. Which is 24 inches. Which means that they're longer than the average jacket you see around town, and personally we think that most people need this added length . . . because it doesn't make them look as short and chunky. Naturally, you aren't going to look exactly sylph-like in any fox jacket; but you're not supposed to. However, we do think most women can do without that football tackle look. As for the fur, it's lovely, and all shot with plenty of the much wanted silver. At the corner of Boylston and Arlington Street, opposite Shreve's.

All-Lace Blouses Have Dressy Look

P. S. Little all-lace blouses at R. H. Stearns' give the dressed-up look to even last year's (yes, and even the year before that!) suit. The lace being applied, row after row, in a semi-ruffled effect. Jays' has good looking pure white gloves, the backs of which are fine cotton suede material, and the palms of white string, crocheted. Very smart, and not as bulky as the all-string gloves. Which of course have their time and place, even as these do. Nisley's (145 Tremont) is showing a vivid stocking shade to go with their new spring line of shoes that is called "Crayon Red." Of course it isn't as red as all that, it's a subtle combination of lots of tan with red overtones. And by the way, they carry their own Kant Run hosiery, and sell it for only $1.10, if we remember correctly. They're the very fine mesh hose that refuse to run on you. However, you wouldn't know they weren't regular hose if you didn't get right close up to them.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Tests in Kitchens At Harvard Loom

In response to a request of the Harvard Student Council, an efficiency expert will soon be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the Harvard dining halls, Aldrich Durant, Business Manager of the University, indicated today.

After several months of investigation on its part, a Council committee recently reported that waste in the kitchens, where food for 1,500 Harvard students is prepared, is so flagrant that weekly charges are too high by as much as $2.50 or $3 a person.

The committee requested the hiring of an expert to substantiate its conclusions.

As yet, the Boston concern proposed by Mr. Durant is not known; and the action is merely in the form of a "request" by the Business Manager directed to University Hall. But compliance of the Harvard officials is expected soon.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Opera description	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports, Rendezvous.	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Automobile Inspection	"I Love a Mystery"	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Interview	Popular music	dramatic sketch	Celia Paige, soprano
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour;**	"This Amazing Amer-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Quixie Doodle Con-	"Melodic Moods"
8:15 **dramatic sketch;**	ica"; quiz program	**prano; Ross Graham,**	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	"Melodic Moods"
8:30 **Abbott and Cos-**	Carson Robison and His	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Variety program
8:45 **tello; orch.; news.**	Buckaroos	**Orchestra; chorus**	**"Sinfonietta"**	Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Dinner at Home"	cal Album"; Shosta-
9:30 "First Nighter"	"What Would You Have	'What's My Name'; quiz	**'Command Performance';**	kovitch's Fifth Sym-
9:45 dramatization	Done?"; quiz show	program	**Jack Pearl & Company**	phony
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station"; drama	Network sports	Freddie Martin's Orch.	News Service	Tamamny Club Ball
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines";	Griff Williams' Orch.	Tamamny Club Ball
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Network sports	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Charlie Agnew's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	'The Music You Want'	Weather Service	Charlie Agnew's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Sports; "Master	'The Music You Want'	Richmond, Va., Salutes	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Works on the Air"	'The Music You Want'	the Byrd Expedition	Jack Denny's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Interlude"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 'Listen to the Band'	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 **Today in Europe**	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	Joe Mitchell Chapple	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	'Good Morning Melodies'
8:30 "Accordiana"	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00 Richard Maxwell	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 String Ensemble	"As You Like It"	'Food' news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair.	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 WEEI Food Fair.	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 String Time with	Piano duet	"Lincoln Highway";	Studio program	"Children's Corner"
10:15 Walberg Brown	Rakov's Orchestra	dramatic series	Studio program	"Buddy Clark"
10:30 "In Record Time"	"Studio Party"; record-	"Interior Decoration"	"The First Offender"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "In Record Time"	ings	"Concert Miniatures"	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; Cincinnati	4-H Club program	Network program	Studio Radio Club	Organ Melodies
11:15 Conservatory of	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Music String	"Melody Time"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Quartet	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "Waltz Time"	News; Noonday Revue	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Noonday Revue; stocks	Walter Kidder, baritone	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Man on the Farm"	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program.	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Man on the Farm"	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program.	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 of Music	Home Hour	Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 So. American Way.	"Luncheon at the Wal-	"Call to Youth"	"University Life"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 Census program	dorf"; Opera	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Editor
2:00 Matinee Promenade	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	News Service	"Plantation Echoes"
2:15 Matinee Promenade	**Wagner's "Die Wal-**	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Song recital
2:30 Baron Elliot's Mel-	**küre" with Lauritz**	"Music Styled for You"	McFarland Twins	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 odies; news	**Melchior, Lotte Leh-**	"Music Styled for You"	McFarland Twins	News Service
3:00 **League of Compo-**	**mann, Emanuel List,**	"Golden Melodies"	Bill McCune's Orch.	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15 **sers Concert; Win-**	**Friedrich Schorr**	**Winston Churchill,**	**Winston Churchill,**	Organ Concert
3:30 **ston Churchill;**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	talk; Dol Brisette's	talk; Benny Kruger's	"Melody Mart"
3:45 **League of Compo-**	**Wagner's "Die Wal-**	Orchestra	Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
4:00 **sers Concert; Dor-**	**küre" with Lauritz**	Choral recital	"Carolina Playmakers"	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15 **lan String Quartet**	**Melchior, Lotte Leh-**	"Campus Capers"	"Carolina Playmakers"	Organ Concert
4:30 "Bull Session"	**mann, Emanuel List,**	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	The Manhatters	Musicale
4:45 Peace talk	**Friedrich Schorr**	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	The Manhatters	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "The Human Ad-	Metropolitan Opera:	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 venture"; drama	"Die Walküre"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 **"Americans at**	Opera; "Radio Waves"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 **Work"; drama**	"Radio Waves"; organ	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; **Paul Renaud**	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	**Premier Paul Renaud**	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"Art for Your Sake";	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Crackpot College";	"Message of Israel"	Dr. Bernard Myers	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 **"Sky Blazers";**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **dramatization**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	H. V. Kaltenborn	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	**Rep. Hamilton Fish**	"Danger" and "Sky-	**New England Federation**	Week-End Jamboree
8:15 dramatization	Glen Gray's Orchestra	scraper"; dramas	**of Men's Glee Clubs**	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	The Three Dots
8:45 chestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Hawaiian music	'Goldcoast Riders'
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	Kings of Rhythm	cal Album"
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	dramatization	Stanley Cup Hockey	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Game: Bruins versus	News Service
10:15 **Secretary Perkins**	**tra; Arturo Toscanini,**	vocalist	Rangers	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	**conductor**	Freddie Martin's Orch.	**Rep. Joseph W. Martin,**	Danny Cool's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Freddie Martin's Orch.	**Mass.**	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:00 News; Clyde Lucas'	**tra; Arturo Toscanini,**	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Orchestra	**conductor**	Weather Service	Dance	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Louis Prima's Orch.	News; talk; weather	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Louis Prima's Orch.	Jessie Crawford, organ	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, March 30

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—"The Call of Nature," Max K. Gilstrap, Ranger-Naturalist, Grand Canyon National Park.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—Weekly Program Review. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m.
London—6:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24meg, 19.7m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian Children's Folk-Song. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg, 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Military Music by the Naval Band. JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.
Berlin—9:20 p. m.—Lecture in English. DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49.8m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News Bulletins in English. 2RO3, 31.19m.; 2RO4, 25.40m; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Paris—11 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m; TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs"; talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

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BOSTON and MAINE

Women Win In Fight Over Maritime Day

Port-minded women today won the right to membership in the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, when the heretofore all-male organization voted to amend its by-laws at the Committee meeting this noon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The action averted a "tempest in a teapot," for women who are employed in offices of shipping companies or who are connected with any waterfront activity, are enthusiastic supporters of the movement to observe National Maritime Day. They stoutly maintain that they have a definite place in the preparation for the big celebration, scheduled for June 9, and that they should not be barred by a by-law from full membership privileges.

The By-Laws, Article IV, Section I reads: "Membership in this Association shall consist of the charter members and such additional civic-minded men as may be approved . . ."

Approval of Board

The amendment, adopted today, had approval of the Board of Directors of the Committee—a corporation under Massachusetts Laws—and changed "men" to mere "persons" by substituting the word "persons" for men, thus making women eligible for membership.

In 1938, a committee of 150 prominent men in the shipping and business worlds, was organized by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to arrange a proper outdoor observance of National Maritime Day, which was established by an Act of Congress, to be on May 22, in recognition of the sailing from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, of the old steamship Savannah—first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. The previous year, Boston held its first outdoor observance, with lifeboat races in the harbor and a few other features.

This committee of 150 has now grown to several hundred, with the goal of the officers a membership of 2,000. Several women have sent in applications—with the one dollar fee,—and the problem of what to do with them caused some concern to the directors. Many favored establishing a women's auxiliary to the Committee.

Ready to Proceed

But now that the issue has been settled, the Committee is ready to proceed under full steam with the task of planning the greatest marine spectacle in the history of the port of Boston.

The Committee decided to recognize Maritime Day on May 22, with a luncheon meeting, speakers, and other fitting observances, but to hold the outdoor activities on June 9, when weather would probably be better than in May, and larger crowds might enjoy the features to be arranged.

In anticipation of the approach of the day, the subcommittee chairmen were called upon at today's meeting to outline their accomplishments and their plans. Considerable progress was reported as already made. Girl Scout Mariners are to participate in the big event. Professional swimming contests are to be held. Speed boat races, lifeboat races, a marine parade, "open house" afloat and ashore, Coast Guard life saving drills, band concerts, harbor fireboats displaying their powerful streams pumped from the harbor and shot high in the air, and scores of other attractions are planned.

The Children's Museum to Present a Play

T. A. Conroy, Jr.

Cast in 'The Man Who Made New Worlds'

This project of the Geology and Sea Life Clubs of the Museum will be presented Saturday afternoon at 2 and 3:30 in the auditorium of the Museum at Jamaica Plain, free to children in and above the fourth grade. From left to right are James Baird, who plays part of "Louis Agassiz"; Dorothy Hughes, James Small, Mary Devlin, Elizabeth Tarucewitch, Florence Tarucewitch, Tom Scanlon.

Prices of Seafood Soar in Boston Markets

Seafood prices soared in the market places of Greater Boston today, as the smaller receipts of fresh fish—due to the tie-up of 53 trawlers—began to be felt in the retail markets. Negotiations are under way between union fishermen and vessel owners, looking to a new working agreement for the ensuing year. Meanwhile, the trawlers are tied up, but about 150 other vessels are operating and landing some fish every day. The trawlers bring in the bulk of the fish, however, so their absence is keenly felt when the question of supply is considered.

Chilled varieties of fish are available in ample quantities, and at prices not considered excessive by the trade. But fresh fish commands a big price, with some retailers in the area of the Faneuil Hall market asking up to 20 cents a pound for fresh near-by haddock. It is normally offered in the vicinity of 10 to 12 cents. Fresh cod, usually around 10 cents, is 15 cents today. Fresh mackerel are available, however, at 30 cents a pound for the small "tinkers." Fresh eastern shoals halibut is 50 cents a pound but chilled halibut and chilled swordfish are 35 cents in some stores, and as low as 23 in others.

Lobster Receipts

Lobster prices remain steady, with new receipts arriving twice weekly by the steamers from Nova Scotia. Live lobsters range from 45 to 60 cents a pound, while fresh opened lobster meat is still $2 a pound.

In meats, relatively little change is noted this week-end. Beef prices are steady, with the "low" on rib roast 23 cents in chain stores. Veal is plentiful and is featured by some chain stores as a week-end special at 23 cents a pound for legs of veal to roast. Rolls of veal, boneless and ready for the oven, are around 30 cents a pound in the down town market area. Some large suburban stores quoted veal for roasting at 13 cents a pound.

Pork continues low in price, with loins ranging from 15 to 19 cents a pound, and some stores featuring it around 10 and 11 cents. Lamb legs can be had as low as 23 cents

Weekly Food Shopping Report

in some chain stores but for young California legs of lamb as much as 38 cents a pound is asked.

Poultry Plentiful

Poultry is plentiful and reasonable in price, with a lower price trend noted in some quarters. Native turkey is available at 35 cents a pound, and western birds as low as 25 cents or even less in some stores. Fowl can be had for as little as 18 cents a pound by a little shopping around. Capon range from 30 to 40 cents a pound, the latter for native, fresh capon.

Vegetables are offered in attractive varieties. Wax and green beans are available in some stores at 28 cents a pound. Spinach is three pounds for 19 cents in chain stores, where celery can be had at 11½ cents a bunch, new cabbage four pounds for 15 cents, lettuce, 9½ cents a head, and asparagus 15 cents a pound.

Eggs are attractively priced, with native large ones ranging from 25 to 35 cents, the latter figure for extra-sized.

New maple syrup is in the market, priced around $2.35 to $2.50 a gallon tin. Maple sugar cakes are 45 cents a pound in some places, and cones are 50 cents a pound.

Island Where Roger Williams Let Pigs Roam Sold in R. I.

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29—Patience Island in Narragansett Bay, where settlers in Colonial times, including Roger Williams, are believed to have let their pigs roam wild, has been purchased by John W. Mackay of Roslyn, N. Y.

The little island lies at the tip of the much larger Prudence Island, near the entrance of Greenwich Bay. Roughly in the shape of a pear, its longest diameter is about half a mile. Nearest mainland is at Warwick Neck, about a mile away.

Roger Williams and several others of the earliest settlers in Rhode Island used islands in the bay for their pigs. It not only saved the cost of building a fence—because the pigs couldn't swim far even if they dared venture in the water at all—but it also provided a barrier of water to keep most of the wild animals of the forest away from the livestock.

Records show that at least one small island off Wickford was used as a place for pigs by Roger Williams, and the probability is that Williams was among those who used Patience Island for this purpose.

Remains of a farmhouse on Patience prove that at one time a family lived on the island. In more recent years the island was owned by an oyster company, which used the site as a base of operations for its fleet of small boats.

Later the island was owned by a man who held the garbage collection contract with the City of Providence. He followed the example of the Colonists in raising pigs. His program of carrying garbage to the island daily ended when the City built an incinerator.

Mr. Mackay, the new owner, is the son of the late Clarence H. Mackay, who for many years was head of the Postal Telegraph Company. The new owner's sister is the wife of Irving Berlin, song writer.

A concerted drive to restore parking meters to the downtown streets of Providence has been launched with formation of the Downtown Business and Traffic Association, a group supported by the Providence Retail Trade Board.

In a statement of principles, the organization announced intention of setting up a $5,000 budget for the rest of this year and hiring an executive or field representative whose duty will be to gather and present facts relating to the City's traffic problems.

Announced purpose is "to protect the business, property and real estate interests of downtown Providence against dangerous traffic experimentation and to develop both an immediate and a long-time constructive traffic parking and terminal plan."

On the new board of directors are the presidents of two department stores, a banker, and the executive vice-president of the Rhode Island School of Design.

The new group reflects the views of the Retail Trade Board which, several weeks ago, called for a return of the parking meters and condemned the proposal now being considered by the City. The "all-rolling" plan would keep vehicles on the move and ban parking on most downtown streets between 4:30 and 6:15 p. m. daily. Merchants believe the plan would affect business unfavorably.

The City's parking meters are now stored away in a warehouse. They were removed from the streets when the Supreme Court ruled the Board of Police and Fire had overstepped its authority in ordering the plan put in force. Action by the Legislature now is necessary before the meters can be returned.

Pardon Sought For Groton Citizen

About 10 individuals, ranging from the Chief of Police of Groton to the man he lives with, testified today before the Massachusetts State Parole Board that Eliot Clark has paid his debt to society and is now an upright and honest citizen.

The Board held hearings today on Mr. Eliot's petition for a full pardon so that he may become a Groton police officer.

Several individuals for whom Mr. Eliot has worked at various times rated him as among their best spare-time employees; one employer saying that about one day a month Mr. Eliot had access to $1,000. He said that when he found out that his employee had a police record it made no difference to him, as he was convinced by that time of Mr. Eliot's honesty.

Mr. Eliot got into trouble about 16 years ago when he was sent to Concord Reformatory on charges of attempted armed robbery of a filling station in Cambridge. His conduct at the Reformatory was so good that he was released in about a year.

At the time of the hurricane in 1938 he was living in Groton, and they made him a special officer. He was liked and respected, and the Chief was about to appoint him to the regular force when he was reminded of a statute that forbade appointment as a police officer of one convicted of a felony.

Saving in Truck Costs Pointed in Somerville

Declaring that the City of Somerville has expended more than $1,000,000 for truck hire during the last seven years, Anthony S. Perry, active in Somerville politics, urged today that the City own its own trucks.

Quest for Peace Topic of Lecture

The second of a series of six Lowell Institute lectures on "The Quest for Peace in Post-War Europe," was given at the Boston Public Library yesterday by Prof. William E. Rappard of the University of Geneva.

Professor Rappard talked on the subject of collective security and said the active participation of the United States in the League of Nations would have prevented action of the aggressor nations, and that the post-war efforts at disarmament proved a failure because of fear and jealousy.

Had France been granted her demands for a frontier on the Rhine with control of bridgeheads on the east bank, the Professor said, there might not have been any dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and Poland, for the ability of the Allies to cross the Rhine would have enabled them to prevent any aggression by Germany.

The next lecture in the series, entitled, "The Post-War History of the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes," will be given Monday.

Remington Rand

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 23 (AP)—The trial examiner, James C. Batten, today adjourned a hearing on a complaint of the National Labor Relations Board against Remington Rand, Inc., to permit time for obtaining signatures to an agreement calling for the dissolution of all independent unions in the Company's plants here and in New York State.

Another meeting was set for April 8 at New York City.

Remington Rand counsel offered to accept an order prohibiting the recognition of the unions, allegedly company-dominated, yesterday when Mr. Batten was informed that the independent union at the Middletown plant recently had voted to dissolve, and that those at the other plants already had dissolved or were in the process of dissolution.

The trial examiner said the

Hearing Put Off

agreement would become effective when signed by representatives of the Company, the NLRB, the independent unions, and the joint protective board of American Federation of Labor unions in the mill and plants here and at Ilion, Tonawanda, Buffalo, and Elmira, N. Y.

Fall River Woman Gets WPA Post

Mrs. Margaret D. Wallace of Fall River, Mass., was appointed State supervisor of Community Service Projects of the Work Projects Administration by Denis W. Delaney, state WPA Administrator.

Mrs. Wallace, former Supervisor of Professional Service Projects in Boston, will direct and co-ordinate activities of education, music, creative, art, library, writers and readers' service.

Harvard Men Approve Broad Study Course

Mortimer J. Adler, author of "How to Read a Book" and advocate of a strictly liberal education, found himself criticized today by the Harvard Student Council—not on the usual ground that he is too liberal, but this time that he is not liberal enough.

Mr. Adler, speaking before the Council a few days ago, declared that Chicago University "survey" courses give students merely "superficial indoctrination," and indicated that similar programs of study, if offered at Harvard as the Council suggests, would not be any improvement.

Today the Council, in a statement from its "Committee on Education," reiterated the belief that at Harvard the bogey of superficiality could be escaped; and it disagreed with Mr. Adler that the survey course on natural sciences now given at Chicago is a failure.

Such courses attempt to cover the outstanding facts of an entire field of learning—such as the social sciences—in one year, sacrificing thoroughness to broadness of scope. In a report now being considered by the Harvard faculty, the Student Council suggested that they be adopted at Cambridge, and that they be made compulsory, moreover, for all students. This was to give a "common ground which educated men can share."

With respect to vocational training, the Council and Mr. Adler prove to be in agreement. Today, the Council reiterated its belief that "the colleges should resist all temptation to buckle down to the standards of the marketplace and the professions."

Jump in Visitors Forecast

Visitors to Boston, from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico, this year will raise by more than 1,000,000 the total figure for 1939, it was forecast today by Harry S. Baldwin, Chairman of the Committee on Conventions of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

His forecast was based on three factors. (1) Analysis of "visitor figures" compiled last year from historic places in Boston where a count was made. (2) Many people will remain at home this year because of the war overseas. (3) Boston will have one of the largest convention years in a decade.

In 1939, about 600,000 persons visited six historic spots in Boston, where a count was maintained. At three of these an admission fee was charged. When the other historic places are considered, but where no visitor count is made, the total number of Boston visitors will be well above 2,500,000, he said.

Boston Baked Beans are playing an important role in the promotion work of the Convention Bureau this year, he said. Miniature bean pots containing a strip of pictures showing the historic spots in this vicinity, are being distributed at conventions being held in various parts of the country, in efforts to bring the conventions to Boston in 1941.

Harry S. Baldwin

Chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Conventions holding strip of historic pictures contained in miniature "Boston Bean Pots." The tag attached to each bean pot reads—"New England Hospitality awaits YOU in good old Boston."

O'Hare Must Take Merit-Rating Test

William G. O'Hare, Welfare Director of Boston, receiving $6,000 annually, will be required, together with 400 other employees of welfare departments throughout Massachusetts, to take a special merit-rating examination, which will be drafted by the State Civil Service Commission in collaboration with the Federal Social Security Board, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, announced today.

The examinations, the Director declared, were ordered as the result of a communication from the Federal authorities that unless employees were placed under civil service, or a comparable merit-rating system, Federal aid to local welfare agencies would be withdrawn.

Great Savings Seen in Switch To Food Stamp

Continued from Page 1

through depots and outlets of the Federal Government contributed no benefits to retailers.

"The relief client and his family benefit by the greater variety of commodities available at the stores, and which normally could not be distributed to every city by the FSCC.

"The success of the plan from a business viewpoint is attested by reports of increased receipts from cities where the plan is in operation. St. Paul, Minn., reported approximately $150,000 a month in new food business for retailers of that city; Springfield, Ill., reported about $50,000 a month; Birmingham, Ala., $80,000; and Des Moines, Iowa, $10,000."

Other cities the Chamber contacted are Springfield, Mass.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Providence, R. I.; Madison, Wisconsin; Portland, Maine; Seattle, Wash.; Little Rock, Ark.; Shawnee, Okla. (where the plan has been extended to regularly employed, low-income groups); Minneapolis, Minn.; San Francisco; Richmond, Virginia; Allentown, Penna.; Rochester, N. Y.; Bethlehem, Penna. In two or three areas, the plan was in county-wide operation, as well as in the cities.

How much reduction, if any, in relief costs, the plan has effected, the Chamber's report did not state. "In most cities, the plan has been in operation for very few months, and this phase of its effect could not be accurately gauged at this time," the report said.

Various cities have made considerable progress with the plan, the report went on.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,619,883
1940 volume to date	44,316,918
1939 volume to date	59,289,377

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP) — Utilities, steels and aircrafts commanded modest buying support today but many leaders jogged over a slightly irregular route.

Gains for favorites ran to a point or so at the best. Top marks were trimmed near the final hour. Although dealings occasionally speeded up for brief intervals, there were frequent slowdowns. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares.

While real inspiration was lacking in the European war news and on most domestic industrial fronts, the memory of Wednesday's sharp rally seemingly kept the speculative urge alive and served to intimidate bearish forces to some extent.

In addition, announcement the President would hold his press conference late this afternoon instead of this morning, aroused thoughts the Chief Executive might have something important to say on politics and Envoy Welles' fact-finding expedition abroad.

Among better acting stocks were Consolidated Edison, Engineers Public Service, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, Douglas Aircraft, Bendix, Glenn Martin, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, Phelps Dodge and Great Northern.

Commonwealth & Southern was a lively performer, coming out in blocks of 1,000 to 10,000 shares at 1⅛ to 1¼, up a shade.

Given a moderate lift in the curb were Bell Aircraft, Gulf Oil, Aluminum of America and American Cyanamid "B."

Gains and losses, mostly narrow, were about evenly balanced in a quiet bond market today.

Industrial and utilities were generally higher in the corporate sector.

McKesson & Robbins 5½s of '50, traded for the first time since they were suspended in 1938, were quoted near noon around 85⅜ under their last stock exchange price. Dealings had been halted when investigations began in the Philip Musica scandal. Musica, under the name of F. Donald Coster, was head of McKesson & Robbins at the time.

Slightly higher were American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Armour 4s of '55, National Dairy 3¾s, Standard Oil of New Jersey 2¾s, Studebaker 6s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and Pennsylvania Railroad 4½s of '65.

A little lower were Santa Fe 4s of '95, New York Central 5s and Erie 5s of '75.

United States Governments showed scattered rises in light dealings.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—Buyers in the stock market were encouraged by results of the allied war council meeting Thursday and prices moved quietly ahead. Most Government bonds advanced ⅛ point. In the foreign bond market Japanese loans rose briskly following a more conciliatory attitude by England in the Far East. Domestic rails overcame initial hesitancy. Kaffirs and diamonds were in demand but other mining issues moved unevenly. Selective buying dropped the industrial list.

Paris: Profit taking left the bourse with mixed price changes today despite an underlying bullish trend. Chief market influence was the Allies' announcement of "no separate peace," but market optimism was tempered by the forthcoming settlement.

Amsterdam: Losses in domestic issues ranged to 2 points today in a bourse affected by easiness in Wall Street and current political uncertainties. American securities were narrowly uneven.

Liverpool: Speculative support checked early declines in cotton futures and the market closed 5 points lower to 4 higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 29

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.57¾	$3.58	$4.8397
Cables	3.57¾	3.58	4.8397
France—franc	.0203½	.0201	†
Belgium—belga	.1708	.1707	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5310	†
Sweden—krona	.2384	.2384	.1857
Norway—krone	.2272	.2273	.1857
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1923	.1857
Greece—drachma	.0073	.0073	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0185x	.0185x	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.3961
Port'gal—escudo	.0342x	.0342x	.0498
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0293
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2340	.2338	.3187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.0528
Chile—peso†‡	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol†	.1800	.1800	.4140
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.0340
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8140
India—rupee	.3025	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6106
Hong Kong—dol	.2200	.2212	†
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	†
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4175	.4175	.9013
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8167	.8175	1.00.31
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 5.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 27 compared with March 27, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $12,626,298.50 ($14,682,565.28); expenditures $30,364,130.22 ($33,906,903.91); net balance $2,535,324,510.83 ($3,416,849,622.38); working balance included $1,818,797,133.99 ($3,761,445,176.16); customs receipts for month $25,036,394.49 ($25,832,796.52); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,406,916,898.74 ($4,385,654,906.14); expenditures $7,092,396,563.58 ($6,699,132,820.40); excess of expenditures $2,685,473,664.84 ($2,313,477,914.26); gross debt $42,818,621,822.89 ($39,971,190,010.46); increase over previous day $4,936,562.15; gold assets $18,412,504,638.83 ($18,145,888,309.63).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	7	69¼	67¾	68⅝	M'r 27
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46	46	46	+1
9	7⅛	Adams Express	9	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	M'r 28
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	− ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	14	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	+ ½
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	6	Alaska Jun(.15e)	38	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	11	11	11	− ¼
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11½	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 26
17	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	− ⅝
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (1¼e)	9	22⅜	21⅝	21¾	− ⅝
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indust(1g)	17	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	179⅝	176¼	179	− ¼
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12	12	12	
15	13½	Allied Mills	2	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
9⅝	7¾	Allied Stores	8	8	7⅞	8	
69	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	M'r 28
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	21	36½	35¾	36	+ ⅝
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (1¼e)	3	14⅞	14½	14½	− ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Amal Leather	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54	54	54	− ½
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	7	19	19	19	M'r 26
64⅝	41¾	Am Airlines	10	62	61	61¾	+ ⅝
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Nota	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	− ¼
8⅝	5¼	Am Bosch	32	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	38⅛	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
116½	112	Am Can (4)	11	115⅛	115⅛	115½	+ ½
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	8	26¼	25½	25⅝	M'r 28
51⅜	38½	Am Car pf	2	42	41	41	M'r 28
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	5	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ½
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	136¾	136¾	136¾	M'r 28
9⅝	6	Am Colortype(¼e)	2	8⅛	8	8	M'r 28
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alcn	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	M'r 28
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Am Encaus Til	12	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am European	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
24¼	18	Am&F36pf(.30k)	15	21½	20¼	21½	+1½
28¼	21½	Am & F37p(.35k)	10	25	23¾	24¾	+ ⅝
2⅛	⅞	Am & F 2nd pf	10	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	7	31½	31	31½	+ ½
6¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	M'r 28
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
62	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	3	62½	62	62½	+ ⅝
5½	2⅜	Am Ice	45	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	6	33	34	34¼	+ ½
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
42	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	4	42	42	42	M'r 26
52½	50⅜	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 27
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	14	20½	20	20⅛	M'r 28
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	52	52	52	−1
14⅞	12	Am M & F (.80)	9	13½	13¼	13¼	− ⅜
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	3	24½	24¼	24½	
121	119	Am Met 6⅝pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	78	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	15	57⅝	56½	57⅝	+1⅞
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	24	49¼	47¼	49	+2⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	18	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
10	6¼	Am R M pf (3k)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10½	10⅜	10½	
52½	46	Am Sm&R(⅛e)	8	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143¼	143¼	143¼	M'r 28
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	66	66	66	+1
33⅜	25⅞	Am Steel F (¼e)	14	28¼	28	28¼	
13⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	5	13⅝	13	13½	− ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'r 28
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	20¼	20	20	+ ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86½	86½	86½	
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅝
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	9	172½	172¼	172⅜	− ⅜
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86¾	86¾	86¾	− ¼
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	89¼	88⅛	88½	− ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	M'r 26
58⅜		Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ¼
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	7	4	10⅜	9½	10⅜	+ ⅜
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	+1½
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	M'r 28
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	41	40⅞	40⅞	M'r 28
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	6¾	6½	6¾	
40½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26½	Anaconda (¼e)	62	29⅞	28¾	29¼	+ ¼
38½	35	Anacon W & C	2	37	37	37	+1
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	21	21¼	21⅛	− ⅜
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14	14	14	M'r 26
3⅞	2½	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 27
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	4	35	35	35	M'r 27
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	52½	52½	52½	− ¼
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41⅝	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	6	41¾	41½	41⅝	− ⅛
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'r 27
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 28
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
78	75	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	M'r 19
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	− ⅛
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	16	22⅜	22¼	22⅝	− ⅛
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53½	53½	53½	− ¼
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	17	16¾	16¾	− ¼
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	5	15½	15	15	M'r 28
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (.15g)	39	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
51	47⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	48	47½	48	+ ¼
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	M'r 26
6⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	6	Aviation Corp	29	7⅛	7	7	
		B					
18	14	Baldi Loco ct	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	7	5	5	5	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
14⅞	10⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 28
15⅜	13¾	Barber As (⅛e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
8⅜	7½	Barker Bros	1	8	8	8	M'r 28
13⅜	10⅜	Barnsdall (.15e)	5	11	10⅞	11	
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (⅛e)	1	31¾	31½	31½	− ⅜
29½	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	6	28⅛	28	28	M'r 28
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r. 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 25
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	M'r 27
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 26
35¼	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	35	34½	34	34¼	+ ⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
56⅜	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	M'r 25
59	53¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	8	56¾	56¼	56¼	M'r 28
60¼	40⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	53	46	45	45¼	+ ½
121½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)		121½	121¼	121½	M'r 28
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	28	27⅞	28	M'r 27
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 28
25⅞	19¼	Boeing Airplane	18	23¼	23	23	
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	17	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	22	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'r 26
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32½	32⅜	32⅜	− ⅛
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport B	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
22¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	17	22	21½	21½	− ¼
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
53¼	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	53	53	53	
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
18⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	43	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	91	91	91	M'r 27
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	7	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	12	22½	21¼	21⅞	+ ½
38¾	35	Brown Sh(⅝e)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
27¾	21¼	Bruns-Bal (½e)	1	26¾	26½	26¾	− ¼
10½	8¾	Bucyrus-E	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	5	5½	5½	5½	
5⅝	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	8	30⅜	30¾	30⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	16	Burling Mill (1)	45	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	6	11¾	11¼	11¼	
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	6	3⅞	3½	3½	M'r 28
8	7	Butler Br (.15e)	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
2⅜	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'r 27
4½	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	12	3⅝	3¼	3½	M'r 28
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	11	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	8	14¼	14	14	− ⅛
		C					
48⅞	23½	Calif Packing	6	24½	24	24	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
8¼	6½	Callahan Z-Lead	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17¼	13¼	Cal & Hec (¼e)	17	7⅛	6⅞	7	− ⅛
23⅜	16½	Camp Wy (.65e)	24	17⅞	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4¾	Can Dry	32	23	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	9¼	Canadian Pacific	21	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 28
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 28
27	23	Carpent (½e)	1	24½	24½	24½	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	6	69½	69¾	69½	M'r 27
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	50	48½	49½	− ¾
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	32	31	30¼	30½	− ⅛
12⅛	9⅞	Celotex Corp	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	− ⅛
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	22¾	22¼	22½	− ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	7	4½	4½	4½	M'r 27
	63⅝	Cent Viol S(1¼g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
6	5½	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 14
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	38	38	38	− ¼
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	8	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 28
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (⅛e)	1	19	19	19	M'r 25
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 28
29½	15	Checker Cab	3	29	28	29	M'r 27
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	39½	39½	39¾	+ ⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	94	Ches [illegible] O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'r 28
4¾	4½	Ches [illegible] Corp	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	1½	Chi [illegible] Ill pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
⅝	¾	Chi [illegible] W West	2	¾	¾	¾	M'r 27
1⅛	⅝	Chi [illegible] W West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 27
2½	1⅝	Chi [illegible] reat W pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
12½	9¾	Chi [illegible] ail Order	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
⅛	⅛	Chi [illegible] St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	Chi [illegible] St P&P pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	10⅞	Chi [illegible] ineu Tool	3	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi [illegible] T cv pf (3)	5	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅝
50	46	C P [illegible] pf(2½)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
	⅜	Chi [illegible] ock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
	⅝	C R [illegible] & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
	½	C R [illegible] & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 28
11½	8½	Chi [illegible] el Cab (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	M'r 28
13½	11⅛	Chi [illegible] asha ¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Chi [illegible] Co	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 28
91⅜	79½	Chi [illegible] sler (1¼e)	19	86⅜	85¾	86¼	+ ¼
14¼	12¾	Chi [illegible] (I & F (.30e)	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 28
3¾	2⅞	Chi [illegible] Stores	1	3	3	3	M'r 21
39⅜	28	Chi [illegible] Equip(1a)	4	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ¼
		Chi [illegible] Gr B (.40e)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
		Chi [illegible] ax M (1.20)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
		Chi [illegible] P (1¼e)	21	44	42½	44	+ ⅞
		Chi [illegible] Colz (¾e)	4	128⅛	125⅛	128⅛	+3⅛
		Chi [illegible] Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	M'r 19
		Chi [illegible] Cp (½)	27	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
		Chi [illegible] pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
		Chi [illegible] & A (2e)	1	31½	31½	31½	M'r 27
		Chi [illegible] el Iron	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
		Chi [illegible] A (.45e)	4	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	
		Chi [illegible] B (.55e)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
		Chi [illegible] as & Elec	146	6¼	5⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
		Chi [illegible] &E pf A(6)	2	87¼	86½	86½	− ½
		Chi [illegible] Pic vtc	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		Chi [illegible] pf (⅛k)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
		Chi [illegible] pf (2k)	2	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
		Chi [illegible] Credit (4)	17	45¾	45¼	45⅝	− ⅛
		Chi [illegible] Cr pf (4¼)	2	107	106⅞	107	M'r 28
		Chi [illegible] hv Tr (4)	9	54¾	54⅛	54¾	M'r 28
		Chi [illegible] ev pf(4¼)	2	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	− ⅛
		Chi [illegible] dvents	75	15⅛	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
		Chi [illegible] & South	607	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅛
		Chi [illegible] Sou pf(3)	9	67¾	66	67¾	+1¾
		Chi [illegible] n Ind	6	1	⅞	1	M'r 27
		Chi [illegible] pf (¼k)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	M'r 28
		Cin [illegible] undries	2	4	4	4	
		Cin [illegible] Oil (.80)	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
		Cin [illegible] Tuba pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 27
		Cin [illegible] Coal	6	3⅞	3½	3⅞	M'r 27
		Cin [illegible] Coal pf	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
		Cin [illegible] pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	
		Cin [illegible] (¼e)	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
		Cin [illegible] (A)	1	123	123	123	
		Cin [illegible] (B)	7	1	1	1	− ⅛
		Cin [illegible] pf (8)	3	93	92½	92½	−1
		Cin [illegible] (¼e)	7	47¾	47¼	47¾	− ¼
		Cin [illegible] Cl pf	8	115½	115½

Commerce and Finance

Financial District Thinks It's Time to Meet Attacks Boldly

Business and Industry

Securities Act Change Urged By Allan Pope

CHICAGO (AP)—Allan M. Pope of New York urged prompt changing of the Securities Act of 1933 which he said stands in some few respects "thoroughly inimical to the interests of a very great majority of the investors of the United States."

Mr. Pope, President of the First Boston Corporation, addressed the first session of the fifth annual conference of the central states group of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Mr. Pope is past President of the association.

The speaker declared the Act should be changed this year "for the benefit of practically every investor in the United States and for the millions of people directly affected as depositors of banks and as holders of insurance policies."

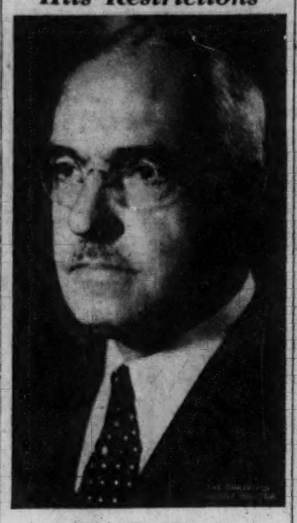
The general principles of the Act, he said, "are sound and always have been sound, and the pity is that such an act, embodying those general principles had not been promulgated earlier." He added:

"It is also a pity that an act embodying such sound principles still produces results which have most serious consequences which the Congress did not foresee at the time, for if it had, in my opinion they would never had been permitted to be produced."

In defining his point that the investment banking business affected the general public directly Mr. Pope related:

"The only way that business can profitably employ more people is to have more business. When confidence reaches the stage that more business is produced, then investment bankers are asked to make loans to these large concerns who need more and larger plants, who need more working capital or who need to improve and bring up to date their services and facilities."

Hits Restrictions



Allan M. Pope
President of First Boston Corp.

Goss Says Black Prompted Him To Resign From FCA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Albert S. Goss, insisting that he wasn't "sore," declared that he resigned as Feedral Land Bank Commissioner last week at the prompting of Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Goss told the House Agriculture Committee that Mr. Black suggested "I would be happier if I were not connected with the administration."

"I told him that was true," Mr. Goss continued, relating that soon thereafter he quit. "I think it was a wise thing," he commented.

The former commissioner related the story of his resignation after Rep. Andresen (R), Minnesota, said he wished to clear up published reports that Goss was either forced out or resigned because of disagreement with FCA's policies.

Mr. Goss said he was not in disagreement with FCA's policy and that, as a matter of fact, there has been no recent change in policy.

He said, however, that he and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace had disagreed, in friendly manner, over whether FCA should be in the Agriculture Department or run by an independent board.

Answering questions of committee members, Mr. Goss predicted the bill would encourage delinquencies on the part of Federal Land Bank borrowers because of provisions permitting scaling down of principal and relieving borrowers of personal responsibility.

"You can't solve the farm problem by softening or destroying the system of farm credit," Mr. Goss declared.

Chairman Jesse Jones (D), Texas, disputed what he said were Mr. Goss' implications that the bill would set up an unsound farm credit system. Mr. Jones is a co-author of the bill.

Panama Canal Ship Traffic at Lowest Ebb in Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALBOA, Canal Zone—Ship traffic through the Panama Canal during the month of February reached the lowest ebb of any month during the past three years as the current European war forced more and more shipping off the seas.

Biggest loss of shipping occurred over the trade routes between the west coast of North America and Europe, and the west coast of South America and Europe. The decrease of shipping on these two routes was responsible in large measure for the sudden drop in Canal transits.

During February both the number of vessels which made the transit and the amount of tolls paid were comparable with the number of transits and the tolls collected during April, 1933, a depression month, and during December of 1936 when shipping strikes on the U. S. west coast practically had stopped intercoastal shipping.

Only 402 ships made the transit during February—99 vessels fewer than in February a year ago. Tolls collected came to a total of $1,569,784.50, of which $2,458.44 was collected from the 82 small vessels which transited the waterway during February.

Due to the small amount of traffic through the Canal last month, the amount of tolls taken during the current fiscal year now is nearly $700,000 less than the amount collected during the identical period of the fiscal year 1938-39.

Engineering Awards Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards slumped this week as both private and public contracts fell below the previous week and the same period last year, Engineering News-Record reported.

Awards during the week ended Tuesday totaled $45,018,000, a decrease of 14 per cent from the previous week and 24 per cent less than a year ago.

Private contracts were 12 per cent smaller than the week before and 7 per cent less than the same week last year. Public awards were 15 and 29 per cent lower, respectively, than the previous week and a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Private	$14,005,000	$15,077,000
State and municipal	25,911,000	40,117,000
Federal	5,102,000	3,850,000
Total	45,018,000	59,044,000

Tool Maker to Expand Plant to Meet War Demand

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland, manufacturer of machine tools and telescopes, announced it would expand its plant to meet "emergency" demands partially resulting from English and French war requirements and American defense preparations.

Addition of approximately 30,000 square feet will increase by 15 per cent present plant capacity, the concern reported. Capacity has been increased one-third since last September, and the plant has operated on three shifts.

"There has developed an unprecedented immediate demand for turret lathes for the country's aircraft engine manufacturers, due chiefly to the war requirements of England and France and the defense requirements of the United States," said Charles J. Stillwell, President of the company.

Class I Roads Net Operating Income Shows Sharp Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class 1 railroads of the United States had a net railway operating income of $78,373,416 in the first two months of this year, compared with $51,584,878 in the same period of 1939 and $113,013,227 in the first two months of 1930.

Gross operating revenues for the first two months this year totaled $658,973,031 compared with $582,683,101 for the same period in 1939 and $868,785,724 in the same period of 1930.

The association said the Class 1 carriers had a net operating income of $32,617,743 in February compared with $18,637,706 in February, 1939, and $58,367,529 in February, 1930.

Gross operating revenues in February totaled $313,474,813 compared with $276,904,334 in February, 1939, and $422,864,774 in February, 1930.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Volume of check clearances in the United States in the week ended March 20 rose sharply above the preceding week due to tax payments and mid-month settlements, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,839,178,000, however, was 3.1 per cent less than $6,026,673,000 a year ago, largely because of the continued drop at New York below 1939.

The gain over last week for the country as a whole was $461,376,000.

New York clearances totaled $3,401,683,000, or 11.3 per cent less than $3,835,605,000 in the comparable 1939 week. Volume at outside cities increased 11.2 per cent to $2,437,492,000 from $2,191,068,000.

Louisville and Omaha reported small declines from last year but all other outside centers gained. Prominent in the advance were Detroit 30.1 per cent, Cleveland 26.5, Pittsburgh 26.3, Baltimore 23, Buffalo 20.2, Atlanta 18, Cincinnati 17.2, New Orleans 16.7.

Chicago turnover of $319,001,000 compared with $298,900,000, a gain of 6.7 per cent.

Colt Firearms Net

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Samuel M. Stone, President of Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, reported to shareholders at the annual meeting that net income for 1939 totaled $1,367,755, equal to $6.84 a common share.

Bankers Ready to Battle SEC On Competitive Bidding Issue

By Harold Fleming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Investment bankers continue to take cheer from the course of the new overt attack on the SEC. For every group in the Street, with rare exceptions, has been taking SEC rulings, reports, and decisions, "lying down." Investment banking houses have yielded up what they considered their rights as a result of the arm's-length bargaining rule, though they believed that in this rule the SEC had usurped powers not given to it by Congress in the Utility Act. Individual houses felt it was dangerous to defy the authority which has the discretionary power to make things extremely difficult for them, and their attitude has been something like that of the individual Roman senators to the Claudian Caesars.

Now, however, the investment bankers have two chances for what they consider justice. In the first place, when Morgan Stanley & Company agreed to put their underwriting spread into escrow in the Consumers' Power and the Dayton cases, they broke the tie between new offerings and a court test. Such a test hitherto would have upset or stopped an offering. These two offerings have now been made.

The Commission will now resume its hearings on the Consumers' case, and continue hearings on the Dayton case. If, then, the Commission decides that Morgan Stanley and either of the companies were not dealing at arm's length, then Morgan Stanley will lose that impounded money.

May Appeal to Courts

General guesses in the Street is that in such event Morgan Stanley would appeal to the Courts. Its business is at stake, and it would have nothing to lose in the way of antagonizing the Commission, for the Commission has no love for it anyway.

The second new hope of the investment bankers is the final break between the IBA and the SEC. The Investment Bankers Association has for 18 months been quietly trying to get action out of the SEC in the making of certain technical changes in the law. Officers of the IBA have discussed the matter by the hour with SEC officials. The Commission has given scarcely an inch. It has consistently replied that the time for amendment is "politically inopportune." Meantime the personnel of the Commission has changed rapidly and, from the bankers' point of view, for the worse.

So the SEC's February 29 letter asking for suggestions on the arm's length bargaining rule was apparently, to the IBA, both the straw that broke the camel's back and opportunity knocking at the door. The Association felt that it had the Commission on the run in a serious misinterpretation of the law. The Kasper Milquetoasts among the membership apparently decided that the value of compromise had reached the point of rapidly diminishing returns. So the charge was rammed down the muzzle and the shot was fired heard round the financial world.

SEC in Retort

The SEC's reply was received here with a hollow laugh. It challenged the bankers to a court trial, accused them of "ill-tempered obstructionism and Government baiting"—phrases which will be long remembered here—but made no answer to the IBA's lengthy discussion of either auction or negotiated sale of new issues, or of the exact meaning of the law. Then, breaking another precedent, the IBA responded promptly in Wendell Willkian fashion with a public statement while the ink was still wet on the SEC's report.

Just what effect Mr. Mathews' resignation will have on the coming fight is the subject of much conjecture here. Incidentally he is the fourth Washington official now to be taken on by the Wellesby people, who are striving hard to put their house in order both politically and economically.

If the President fails to replace him, the left-wing majority on the Commission will be even larger, as it also will be if he is replaced by a man whose Republican affiliation is merely nominal but whose heart is with "the TNEC boys." This, however, some people here think would not be an unmixed misfortune to the Street.

It would make its case for revision of the law even stronger, for contrary to the repeated implications of the SEC people, the Street is not trying to get the fundamentals of the law changed, but to get better administration, either through change of the Commission, enlargement of the Commission, and/or modification of certain troublesome features of the law which do not protect investors but do hamper bankers and borrowers.

A Revolutionary Occurrence

Something really revolutionary happened when the IBA spoke right out in meeting—and just what the SEC seems to have feared. Wall Street has hitherto relied on but two methods of trying to get rid of those features of the law which do not protect but burden. It has either tried to talk them out with the Commission or has hoped to get protection from the Courts. The first has failed and the prospects of the second have dwindled. Now it is obviously trying the third—public statement of its case.

Wall Street's fear, up to now, of taking its real case to the public, has been really astonishing. In the years when the Commission was preoccupied with the Stock Exchange, it issued report after report using statistics, reasoning, and conclusions of a highly vulnerable nature. There was not a peep out of the Stock Exchange, though its statisticians at least felt they had data impressive enough to blast some of the SEC's figures and conclusions right out of the water. The municipal bankers and lawyers felt they were grossly mistreated in the protective committee study, but said nothing publicly. Guaranty Trust grew so hot under the collar over the SEC's protective committee study statements on the R. Hoe and Cuba Cane Sugar reorganization that it wrote the SEC a long protest. The Commission didn't do anything about it so Guaranty published it.

Wall Street in Revolt

About a year ago the staff round Morgan Stanley didn't have very much to do and began working up a dossier of thoughts on how the Securities Act of 1933 might be practically amended to retain its merits and shed its red tape and waste. The SEC got wind of it and asked for a copy. Two bright journalists in Washington then sprung a Washington date-line story about it, headed up in a way to the discredit of Morgan Stanley. So MS released the whole thing to those of the press who thought they could find their way through its technicalities.

But outside of these two statements—and of course the remarks of the inextinguishable Mr. Willkie—Wall Street has done practically nothing about the whole thing but grumble in its beard. Round-about grape-vine cautions from the the SEC have been conveyed to those few men who kicked in public.

Wall Street is more in the mood today for open revolt than at any time since federal regulation began. Hardly anybody here wants to get rid of the regulatory laws of recent years and those who do feel the political chances of such slate-cleaning are lower than those of the proverbial snowball. But the feeling is that Wall Street's house has been cleaned; that the SEC's house is not so clean; and that the left-wing group in the Commission can hardly ride much farther to power on the strength of cleaning up abuses in the Street which are now merely history. There has been, in addition, a good deal of political fence-mending on the part of the security business, and the hope is that it may soon bear fruit.

Jones Family Slipping From Corporate Prominence in U. S., Report Indicates

NEW YORK (AP)—The Jones family is dropping from power in the U. S., but the Smith's and Browns are still forging ahead.

The new 1940 edition of Poor's Register of Directors and Executives shows that the Joneses in places of corporate prominence and power slipped from 386 in the 1939 edition to 383 in the new one. The Smiths, however, increased from 920 to 925 and the Browns from 466 to 469.

Indication of business expansion was given in the addition of 3,633 new names, which was 1,471 more than withdrawals due to passing.

There was also some indication of a tendency of topmost business leaders to get away from the interlocking directorship idea once so popular. Henry Ford is a director of one company, his son, Edsel Ford limits his business interest to the automobile industry, with two exceptions. George Washington Hill sticks to tobacco. J. P. Morgan is actively connected with only 11 companies. Pierre S. du Pont and Walter P. Chrysler each is limited to six corporations. Alfred E. Smith and Alfred P. Sloan are in five each.

But there are still some long lists of affiliations under individual names.

Francis J. Fell Jr., Vice-President and Director of Pennsylvania Railroad, tops this list with 107 corporate affiliations. Frederick Godber, Managing Director of Shell Transport & Trading Co., London, is second as director of 103. Arthur L. Rae, Comptroller of American Water Works & Electric Co., officer and director of 97 corporations, is third.

Others in the running, according to the directorships they hold, are: Harold B. Franklin, of R-K-O Corp., George W. Briggs Jr., Public Utility official; David Bernstein, of Loew's, Inc., Frederick Ely Williamson, of New York Central Railroad, Rudolph P. Ahrens, of the same line, Lorenzo Semple Jr., of American Communities Co., and, tied for tenth place, Harry Hanson, of New England Power Association, and William W. Scheer, of the Reading Co.

Auto Casings Shipments, Output Above a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of automobile casings in February totaled 4,248,639 units, a drop of 8.7 per cent from January shipments but 13.1 per cent above February, 1939, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported.

Production for the month was estimated at 4,910,754 units, 1.3 per cent under anuary and 16 per cent above the comparable month a year ago.

New Brokerage Concern Plans Policy Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new firm of Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt will commence operations March 30 under marked changes in policy, according to a statement issued by Charles E. Merrill and E. A. Pierce, the two senior partners.

The partners stated that there were two important things to do:

"One is to get our location expenses under control. Let's get rid of any and all frills which do not make a direct contribution to the fundamental requirements of our customers. For instance, 85 per cent of our customers do most of their business with us over the telephone. They do not need or want elaborate offices. They want simplicity, competent man power, and good, impartial service.

Sound Program

"Which brings us to our second objective. We have developed what we consider a sound program of policies, to be put into effect when this merger becomes a reality at the end of this week.

"These policies rest on a conviction—not always uppermost in our minds, we'll grant you—that in order to win success we business men have to put the public's interest first. The customer may not always be right, but he has rights, and upon our recognition of his rights and our desire to satisfy them, rests our chance to succeed. It's not banal poppycock to say today that we've got to succeed through the service we can render the investing public. And it's only looking facts in the face to say that a legitimate, honest service is the only justification for success."

Other changes in policy announced included the publication and possible advertisement of complete, audited financial statements, rules that representatives may present the facts but not advise customers and a program for heavier advertising. In the past, out of the $10.17 revenue from the average deal, only 18 cents has been spent for errors, entertainment, legal expenses and advertising, combined.

"We believe, and are going to try to convince the public," they said, "that, with all the rules and precautions which are now in force, their money is safer when invested and in the hands of a Stock Exchange broker than it is anywhere else. The record shows that to be so. We believe that a man ought to have enough money in the bank to meet next month's budget and that the rest should be at work, earning something and helping to build the country."

Pierce Big Firm

This statement said that the present firm of E. A. Pierce & Co. is the largest in the country and does anywhere between 10 per cent to 13.8 per cent of the recorded volume of New York Stock Exchange transactions. This means between 5 and 6.9 per cent of reported business done by all firms. On Jan. 1, he said, it had about 50,000 accounts on its books, of which about 13,000 were on margin.

Four of the partners of E. A. Pierce & Co. will not be with the new firm. They are Douglas M. Bomeisler, James Coker, William Mitchell and Richard H. Woodward Jr. This will leave Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt with forty partners, of whom nine will be limited partners.

The general partners will be Charles E. Merrill, E. A. Pierce Edward C. Bendere, Robert A. Magowan, Albert G. Boesel, Herbert H. Meltzer, Anthony D'Assaiti, James E. Merrill, Russell Clark, Allen A. Pierce, William M. Clark, M. Rubezanin, Chauncey P. Colwell, Caryl H. Sayre, J. Chester Cuppia, Almar H. Shatford, J. Henry Fellers, Simon J. Shlenker, Douglas C. Findlay, Winthrop H. Smith, Homer P. Hargrave, Ray W. Stephenson, Joseph H. Himes, T. Johnson Ward, George B. Hyslop, John F. Wark, Arthur L. Kerrigan, Joseph W. Wear, G. Edward Ledbetter, Albert J. Wolf and William W. Woods.

The limited partners will be Edward E. Bartlett Jr., Arthur S. Laundon, Betsy C. Gwathmey, Ethel F. Mercereau, Frederick Housman, Joseph L. Merrill, William C. Jackson, Mamie B. Mills and Robert L. Rooke.

Anaconda to Call $33,000,000 Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—Cornelius F. Kelley, President of Anaconda Copper Mining Company, announced directors had authorized calling for redemption May 15 of $33,000,000 principal amount of 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures of the company out of a total of $38,015,000 outstanding.

Of the original issue of $55,000,000 there has been retired $16,985,000 principal amount through the sinking fund.

Redemption price on the first $5,015,000 of debentures called will be 104; the next $11,000,000 called will be at 103; the next $11,000,000 at 102; and the remaining $5,985,000 at 101.

Sperry Corp. Reports Gain In Shipments, Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Sperry Corporation and Subsidiaries, manufacturers of aviation, navigation and gunfire control instruments, reported net income for 1939 of $5,462,061, or $2.71 a share, compared with $4,961,598, or $2.46 a share, in 1938.

"Shipments of the manufacturing subsidiaries," Thomas A. Morgan, President, reported to stockholders, "were almost 20 per cent greater in 1939 than in the previous year. The company received very substantial orders in the latter part of 1939, resulting in the orders on hand at the end of the year reaching a new peak, the real effect of which will be felt in 1940.

"To meet this increased volume, we are working extra shifts, leasing additional factory space and subcontracting certain types of work with other companies."

J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc. Elects

Blank & Stoller; Underwood

Upper left: J. P. Morgan, Chairman of the Board. Upper right: Thomas W. Lamont, Vice-Chairman of the Board. Lower left: George Whitney, President. Lower right: Russell C. Leffingwell, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

C. & O. Investments Show Sharp Slump In Market Values

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Securities acquired by Chesapeake & Ohio for $99,433,868 had quoted market values aggregating $15,617,332 at year's end, the railway told stockholders in its report of 1939 operations.

"Your company may ultimately incur losses on some of its security investments, but the amount thereof cannot now be reliably estimated," President G. D. Brooke said.

"It does not follow, however, that the difference between cost and quoted market value represents a corresponding loss to your company. These listed securities were, in the main, acquired as part of a policy of expansion undertaken by your management following the passage of the Transportation Act of 1920. The policy referred to was suggested by provisions of that Act looking toward the unification of the railroads of the country into a limited number of systems. A further consideration was the necessity of securing additional and dependable outlets for the movement of traffic, and particularly of the coal traffic, which is the backbone of your company's business."

C. & O., key road of the former Van Sweringen system, paid $33,464,792 for 313,900 shares of Pere Marquette common, which Dec. 31 was quoted at $3,727,562, the report shows. It also paid $35,116,665 for 984,800 Erie common, quoted at $1,354,100. Erie now is in reorganization.

The report showed C. & O.'s operating revenues up 11.61 per cent over 1938, and freight traffic revenues increased 12.07 per cent. The road previously reported net income of $27,342,711 against $20,682,833 in 1938.

The railway's proxy statement for the annual stockholders' meeting April 23 reported Brooke received $61,655 last year as president and director of C. & O., Nickel Plate, and Pere Marquette. It also showed the New York investment banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., in which C. & O. Director Earle Bailie is a partner, was record holder of 103,666 common and custodian of 103,079 more common shares as of March 8. C. & O. has 7,657,675 common shares, of which the largest bloc, 1,789,100, is held by Alleghany Corp.

Mead Corp. Bonds Offered to Public

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group, headed by Lehman Brothers, is publicly offering $6,000,000 of the Mead Corporation, 15-year 4½ per cent first mortgage bonds, but March 1, 1955, at 101 and accrued interest.

Proceeds of the sale, plus funds obtained by sale of $2,500,000 principal amount 3 per cent serial notes, will be used for refunding.

Vega Airplane Profits

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Vega Airplane Company, a Lockheed Aircraft subsidiary unit, reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, net sales of $592,168 and net profits of $66,311, approximately 21 cents per share on the 424,896 shares of $1.50 par value common stock. A net loss of $19,915 was reported for 1938.

Morgan Chartered Bank to Formally Open Next Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc. which applied to New York State authorities on Feb. 15 for a trust company charter, is to open April 1 as a state-chartered institution. At the organization meeting, J. P. Morgan was elected chairman of the board, Thomas W. Lamont vice-chairman, R. C. Leffingwell, vice-chairman of the executive committee and George Whitney, president.

The new bank will take over the deposit business of the Philadelphia affiliate, Drexel & Co. which as an independent firm is to do a securities and underwriting business. Initial paid-in funds will consist of $20,000,000 capital and $20,000,000 surplus. Application was made by the Morgan bank to operate a branch office in Paris. No mention was made of the London office. The bank's deposits on Dec. 31, 1939 were reported as $619,512,617.

Other officers elected were:

Vice presidents—Junius S. Morgan, Francis D. Bartow, Arthur M. Anderson, Thomas S. Lamont, H. P. Davison, Charles D. Dickey, Henry C. Alexander, I. C. Raymond Atkin, William A. Mitchell, Leonhard A. Keyes and John M. Meyer Jr. All but Messrs. Keyes and Meyers were partners of the former J. P. Morgan & Co.

Vice president and trust officer—Longstreet Hinton.

Vice president and secretary—Stuart W. Cragin.

Treasurer—Sidney Lanier.

Assistant secretary—Fred C. Billing and Arthur H. Sanford.

Assistant treasurers—William I. Foley, A. Stanley Knowles, Henry Hamill Jr., E. Eldridge Thomas and Charles A. Fulcher.

Loans to Business Increase in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased for the fifth consecutive week in the seven days which ended March 20.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in 101 leading cities, the increase last week amounted to $12,000,000, bringing the total in those areas to $4,379,000,000. This was $574,000,000 above a year ago.

Principal increases were $9,000,000 in New York City and $4,000,000 in the Chicago district, offset slightly by small decreases in some other areas.

Associated Dry Goods Net Best Since 1930

NEW YORK (AP)—Associated Dry Goods Corp. reported the best earnings since 1930 in a statement for the fiscal year ended Feb. 3 showing net income of $2,016,567, equal to $1.38 a common share after full dividend requirements of the first and second preferred stock.

This compared with $787,364 in the preceding fiscal year, an amount slightly insufficient to cover dividend requirements on the first preferred stock.

The company is a holding concern, owning stocks and securities of department stores in New York City, Newark, N. J., Buffalo, Minneapolis, Baltimore and Louisville.

Curtiss-Wright 1939 Net Has 45 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A consolidated net profit of $5,218,259 for the year 1939 is reported by the Curtiss-Wright Corp., the highest in the company's history, according to a report by President Guy W. Vaughan.

The net compared with $3,598,739 earned in 1938, a gain of 45 per cent. Net profit in 1937 was $1,983,609.

Sales Set Record

Shipments in 1939 made a high record, totaling $48,654,143 compared with $33,102,962 in 1938, an increase of 47 per cent and $24,116,084 in 1937. Unfilled orders on March 8, 1940, were $144,930,904, or more than four and a half times the total of $31,546,521 on March 3, 1939, Mr. Vaughan said.

In 1939 the corporation for the first time paid the full dividend of $2 a share on its Class A stock, totaling $2,317,057. In 1938 it paid $1 a share and in 1937 and 1936 50 cents each year.

The 1939 profit was equal to $4.50 each on 1,158,688 Class A shares and after their preference of $2 a share to 39 cents each on 7,431,796 common shares. In 1938 the company earned $3.11 a share on the Class A and 17 cents a share on the common stock, the first year in which any profit was earned for the junior issue.

Cash on hand and in banks on Dec. 31, 1939, was $32,846,575, Mr. Vaughan reported, but $29,186,450 represented deposits restricted to specific contracts, leaving $3,660,125 of unrestricted cash on hand, compared with $3,679,446 cash at the end of 1938.

Inventories were $14,498,357 on Dec. 31, compared with $10,505,821 at the end of the preceding year, and reflected preparation for a greatly increased output in 1940. The company spent $3,712,210 for normal expansion and modernization of plant facilities in 1939. Development expense amounted to $4,175,191, compared with $2,102,794 the year before, reflecting intensive engineering and research.

Assets Increase

Current assets were $51,474,805, a rise of $34,348,330, and current liabilities $45,175,269, a rise of $37,457,756. The liabilities included $36,491,526 deposits on incompleted sales contracts, an increase of $33,653,336 compared with the end of 1938.

Total assets amounted to $81,055,030, more than double the $40,421,610 at the close of 1938. Earned surplus was $6,634,919, against $3,733,720.

At the end of 1939 the corporation had 12,560 employes, compared with 9,138 at the end of the previous year and 6,182 two years before. Payrolls in 1939 were $18,364,414, against $14,018,928 in 1938.

Government May Regulate State Banks, Says Hanes

DENVER (AP)—The Federal Government may seek to regulate state as well as national banks "unless a high quality of bank supervision is maintained in every state," Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers Association, declared.

To forestall any such move, the Winston-Salem, N. C., banker recommended that the A. B. A. sponsor a program "aiming at greater stability in our state banking departments and higher and uniform methods of bank supervision."

"The assumption by Government of the right to charter, supervise and regulate banks, constitutes a pledge to the public that Government will do all in its power to insure the highest standards of bank management," Mr. Hanes said in an address prepared for a regional banking conference.

"Lax chartering of banks, indifferent examination and supervision by unqualified officials, amount to a failure to keep that pledge."

He said that although the salary and tenure of state banking commissioners and examiners often were unsatisfactory, and that "political partisanship" sometimes dictated appointments, A. B. A. surveys "reflect general advancement during the past 15 years."

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Boston Stock Mart Protests Trading Rights

By the Associated Press

A protest to the Securities and Exchange Commission against "discriminatory and oppressive" action by the New York Stock Exchange in restricting trading rights of members in other securities' markets was made public today by President John E. Yerxa of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Mr. Yerxa assailed as "inconsistent with the declared purpose of Congress," the recent action of the New York Exchange "designed to stop any member who is also a member of another exchange from acting as a dealer on the other exchange in any security traded on both exchanges."

His protest was addressed to Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the SEC, as a sequel to a brief discussion of the new ruling with Mr. Frank in mid-March.

Invokes Old Provision

To accomplish the new limitation of trading rights, the New York exchange, Mr. Yerxa contended, had invoked an "old provision of its constitution which has never heretofore been treated as applicable to dealer activities outside of New York City." Local exchanges such as Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, he pointed out, long had dealt in securities also sold on the New York market. American Telephone and other well known stocks, he said, were listed in Boston before they were traded in New York.

Forcing local firms holding membership in both the New York and local exchanges to give up all dealer activities on the local markets in securities traded on both exchanges, Mr. Yerxa said, "appears impossible to justify" from "the viewpoint of public interest."

By Act of Congress in 1936, he wrote, "exchanges were permitted to continue then existing trading privileges. In addition, exchanges were given the right to extend trading privileges to any security listed on another exchange, whenever, by reason of local distribution, local trading activity, and otherwise, the commission was of the opinion that a local exchange market was appropriate in the public interest."

Fair Competition Object

He argued that the congressional action was designed to create a fair field of competition and allow development of markets consistent with public interest.

In subsequent decisions, the SEC had "given effect" to the congressional purpose, Mr. Yerxa said. He held the New York exchange had not opposed maintenance of local secondary markets in securities listed in New York.

He cited statistics to show that among the score of exchanges in the United States, the New York exchange had increased its percentage of the total share-volume of trading from 65.4 per cent in 1928 and 60.5 per cent in 1929 to 78.7 per cent in 1939. Mr. Yerxa declared himself "at a loss to understand how this action can be justified from the viewpoint of the New York exchange's own interest."

Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of March 22 showed (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 84,614, increase 1; balances abroad 98, increase 6; discounted commercial bills—France 4,431, decrease 40; negotiable bills bought in France 7,256, decrease 2; advances against securities 3,352, decrease 39; 30-day advances against government securities 246, increase 21; temporary advances to state 20,350, unchanged; circulation 116,843, decrease 505; credit to current accounts 15,643, decrease 573. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 49.60 per cent compared with 49.62 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
4	3½s '43-47 reg	109.25	109.25	109.25
4	3½s '46-44 reg	110.14	110.14	110.14
1	3½s '47-45	109.22	109.22	109.22
2	3½s '52-49	112.1	112.1	112.1
1	3½s '55-51	111.18	111.18	111.18
2	3½s '83-43	104.16	104.16	104.16
3	3½s '60-55	109	109	109
1	3½s '65-60	107.16	107.16	107.16
		107.21	107.21	107.21

Home Owners Loan

3	3s '52-44	108.w6	108.6	108.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	108	108	108
14	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	88	88½	88
12	Alleghany cv 5s '44	80	79¾	79¾
3	Alleghany cv 5s '49	72	71¾	71¾
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	46½	46½	46½
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Am Pow & Lt 5s 2030	64½	64	64½
6	Am T&T 3½s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109¼
1	Am WW&E 6s '75	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Ang Lo Nitrs deb '67	103	102¾	102¾
5	Arm Del 4s '57	30	30	30
11	Arm Del cs '55	102¾	102¼	102¼
30	AT&SF 4s '95	103	102¾	103
3	AT&SF 4s '48	105	104⅝	104⅞
5	Atl&Dha AL 4½s '44	104½	104½	104½
5	A C Line 1st4s '52	92½	92½	92½
5	A C Line cit 4s '52	69	68½	69
3	A C Line 4½s '64	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	53¾	53½	53¼
1	Atl Gt & WI 5s '59	32½	32½	32½
2	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	70	70	70
1	B & O 1st mtg '48 st	100	100	100
10	B & O '95 C st	68¾	68¾	68¾
30	B & O cv '60 st	30	29¾	30
5	B&O 1st 4s '48	14½	14	14
1	B & O S W '50 st	67¾	67½	67¾
1	B&O T C 4s '50	46	46	46
4	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	55½	45½	55½
2	Bell Tel 5s '48 B	56	56	56
7	Bell Tel 5s '60 C	113¾	113½	113¾
6	Beth Ste 3s '60	109	108¾	109
16	Beth Ste 3½s '52	109	108¾	108¾
12	Beth Ste 3¼s '59	110	109¾	110
54	Boston&Me 5s '67	102¼	102⅛	102¼
1	Boston&Me 4¾s '61	49¾	49¾	50¼
5	Boston&Me 5s '33	49¾	48¾	49¾
5	Bkl Man Tr 4½s '66	50	49¾	49¾
7	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	101½	101½	101½
3	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	89½	89	89
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	113	113	113
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	97¾	97¼	97¾
4	Buf R&P 57 st	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	37	37	37
7	Bush Term 4s 52	53	53	53
		66½	66⅝	66⅝
3	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	100	100	100
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	98¼	98	98¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	98⅝	97¾	98⅛
6	Can Nor 6 4½s 46	110⅞	110¾	110¾
3	Can Pac 5s 44	103	103	103
1	Can Pac 5s 54	83	83	83
3	Can Pac 4½s 46	87½	87½	87½
8	Can Pac 4½s 60	78½	78½	78½
34	Can Pac 4s perp	68	67¾	67¾
3	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	87¾	87½	87¾
1	Cen Pac 5s 60	98¾	98¾	98¾
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	66¾	66¾	66¾
2	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	68	68	68
7	Certain-td 5½s 48	17½	17½	17½
6	CO 3½s 96 D	80¾	80¾	80¾
10	Chi & Alton 3s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	CB&Q gen 4s 58	88½	88½	88½
3	CB&Q 4s III 49	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1	CB&Q 3½s III 49	100	100	100
3	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	96½	96½	96½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	17¾	17¾	17¾
47	Chi Ctl West 4s 59	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6	Chi I&L 6s 66	28¾	28	28¾
4	Chi I&L 5s 66	9¾	9¾	9¾
65	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¾	9¾
7	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	6¾	6¾	6¾
11	CM&SP 4¾s '89F	1¾	1¾	1¾
67	CM&SP 4½s '89C	28½	27½	28½
32	CM&SP 4½s 89E	28½	27¾	28½
41	CM&SP gen 4s '89	28½	27¾	28½
10	Chi NW 6½s '36	27¾	27	27½
11	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19½	19	19½
10	Chi&NW 4¾s '87	18½	18¼	18½
4	Chi&NW cv 4½s '87	18	18	18
7	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	2½	2½	2½
7	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10	10	10
1	Chi&NW 4s 87	10¼	10¼	10¼
30	Chi&NW 3½s '87	17¾	17¾	17¾
16	CRI&P 4½s'52A	16	16	16
2	CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	7½	7½	7½
65	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
9	C R I & P 4s '88	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Ct Hte&SE rfg5s'50	6½	6½	6½
6	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	60¾	60m	60¼
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105¾	105¼
14	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106¼	106¼
5	Ch & W Ind 5s '62	106½	106½	106½
4	Childs Co 5s '43	94	94	94
12	CCC&StL 4½s '77	57¼	57	57¼
50	CCC&StLWWVa4s'40	49	49¾	49¾
9	Cler Elec Ill 3¾s '65	99	99	99
5	ClevUn Term5½s'72	109	109	109
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77	86½	86	86½
5	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	74	74	74
12	Colo&So 4½s'80	69	68	68
2	Colmbia G 5s '52May	28½	28½	28½
2	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
35	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	108¼	108¼	108¼
9	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Con Edis 3¼s '46	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	Con Edis 3¼s '58	107	107	107
600	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	106½	106¼	106½
4	Consum Pow 3½s'70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Consum P 1st 3¼s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Consum P 1st 3¼s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	107½	107½	107½
5	Crane Co 3¾s'51	108	108	108
1	Crown Cork 4½s'48	105½	105½	105½
11	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104½	104½	104½
1	Cuba RR 5½s'46	105	105	105
6	Cuba RR 7½s'42	29½	29½	29½
4	Cuba RR 6s '46	44	43½	43½
1	D&RG 4s '36	35	35	35
1	D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	27½	27½	27½
4	DuquesneLt3½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
19	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107½	107¼	107¼
5	Erie rfg 5s '67	109¾	109	109¾
9	Erie rfg 5s '75	15¾	15¾	15¾
13	Erie gen lien 4s '96	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5	Erie Jr & Ter 6s	25	24¾	25
5	Erie Gene 6s '57	54¼	54m	54¼
1	Fed Lt&T 1st 6s'42	57⅝	57¼	57½
2	Frieston&Tar 3½s'48	104	104	104
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Fonda J&G 4s '52 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
		2¼	2¼	2¼

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
6	GenAm Inv 5s '52	103⅝	103½	103½
7	Gen MotAcc3¼s '51	104½	104⅜	104⅜
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98½	98½	98½
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	98½	98½	98½
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	91¼	91¼	91¼
11	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Gt Nor 4½s '61	84¾	84¾	84¾
19	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Gt Nor 4s '48 H	101¼	101	101¼
10	Gt Nor 3½s '67	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	Housat'nOilTex 4½s '54	78½	78½	78½
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	99½	99½	99½
3	Hud&Man Inc 6s '57	33¼	31½	32
11	Ill Cen 4s '53	15½	15½	15½
3	Ill Cen 4½s '66	43½	43	43½
1	ICA&CSL&NG 5s'43A	43¾	42½	42½
1	ICA&CSL&NO 4½s'63	48	48	48
8	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	43½	43½	43½
1	Interb R Tr 7½ pf	109¾	105¾	109¾
12	Interb R Tr 6s '32	73½	73½	73½
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	34½	34½	34½
13	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	31½	31½	31½
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	77	77	77
1	Int Cit Ner Al 4s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 5s '52	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
9	Int Hydro El 6s '44	68¾	68	68½
13	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	97⅞	96½	96½
1	Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
2	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	38	38	38
1	Int T&T 4½s '52	41	41	41
8	Int T&T 5s '55	45¼	45	45
4	Jones&Laugh8t4¼s'61	93½	93½	93½
9	KCPtS & Mem 4s'36	38	37⅞	38
1	K C Sou 4s '36 ct	37	37	37
2	K C Term 4s '60	86½	86½	86½
2	Kans O & E 4½s '80	107	107	107
2	Keith (B F) 6s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Kings Co Elev 4s '49 ct	102¼	102¼	102¼
6	Koppers Co 4s '61	89	89	89
5	Kresge Found 4s '45	105	104½	105
		102 25-32	105 25-32	102 25-32
4	Kresge Found 3½s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	40	40	40
28	Lautaro Nit inc '75	37¾	37¼	37¾
2	Lac Gas 5½s '52	32	32	32
1	Leh & N Y2 4s '45	42	42	42
9	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	25½	25½	25½
1	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	15	15	15
2	Leh Vly 4s 2003 asd	14¾	14½	14½
3	Liggett & M 5s '51	122	122	122
4	Loew's 6s '41	104½	104½	104½
4	Lone Star Gas 5½s '53	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92¾	92½	92¾
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '60	92	91½	92
12	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	88	88	88
10	Louisv&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	97½	97¼	97½
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	10	9¾	9¾
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	51	51	51
3	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	82	82	82
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	77	77	77
101	McCress&Robb5½s'50	95½	94¾	95½
8	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104¼	104	104
12	Midland Pac 5s '40	28½	28½	28½
1	MSP&SS Mar 5½s '78	58	58	58
5	MSP&SSM2cn 4s '38	5¾	5¾	5¾
17	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	15½	15½	15½
4	M-K-T 1st 4s '90	23½	23½	23½
9	M-K-Tex 4s '62	15	14¾	14¾
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20¾	20¾	20¾
36	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20¾	20¾	20¾
18	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20¾	20½	20¾
1	Mo Pac 5s 80H	20¾	20½	20¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20¾	20¾	20¾
6	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20¾	20¾	20¾
4	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Mob & Ohio 4½s '77	75	75	75
5	Mob & O 4½s '77ct	32¼	32¼	32¼
24	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	32	32	32
24	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	100¾	100½	100¾
1	Mor & Esseex 3½s 2000	33½	32⅞	32⅞
3	Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	41¾	41¾	41¾
2	Nassau El 4s '51 ct	109	109	109
4	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	53¼	53½	53¼
10	Nat Distill 3½s '49	107¾	107½	107¾
3	Nat Supply 3½s '54	105½	105½	105½
1	N Eng RR 5s '45	103¼	103½	103½
1	New Eng T&T5s'52	38½	38½	38½
2	NEng T&T 4½s'61B	126½	126½	126½
1	N O Pub Ser 5s'52A	128	128	128
1	N Orl&NE 4½s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	57½	57½	57½
2	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37½	37½	37½
2	N P&Greenwd L5s '46	36	36	36
8	NYC rfg 5s 2013	12¼	12	12¼
37	NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¼	58¼	58¼
7	NYC 3¾s '46	52¾	52	52½
13	NYC cv 3¼s '52	77½	77	77½
15	NYC & HR 4s '42	56½	56¼	56⅝
3	NYC&HRSE2A 4s '33	54½	53¾	53¾
7	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	54¾	54½	54½
1	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	81	81	81
2	NY G El H&P 4s'49	107	107	107
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	117¾	117¾	117¾
5	NY Lack&W 4½s'73A	21¼	21¼	21½
16	NYNH&H 4½s'67	57	57	57
8	NYNH&H 4s '47	20¾	20¾	20¾
8	NY Steam 3½s '63	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	106	106	106
1	Norf Sou 5s 61A	5	5	5
1	Norf & W 4s 96	14¼	14¼	14¼
7	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	124¼	124	124¼
1	Nor Ohio 5s 45	105¾	105½	105¾
31	Nor Pac 6s 2047	53¾	53	53¾
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047	54⅝	54¼	54¼
47		46¾	46¾	46¾
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43¼	42¾	42¾
9	Nor Pac 4s 97	65	64½	64¾
3	Nor Pac 3½s 2047	59¾	59¼	59¼
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	37	37	37
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	1096	109½	109½
1	Ont Pw Fall 5s 43	107	107	107
1	Ontario Tran 5s 45	105	105	105
12	Or-Wash RR&N 4s81	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Otis Steel 1st 4½s 62A	75	74½	75
4	Pac G & E 3¾s 61	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
11	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113¼	112½	113¼
5	Pen P & Lt 4¼s 74	108¼	108¼	108¼
6	Pen P & Lt 4½s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
15	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Pen RR gen 4½s 70	88¾	88½	88¾
9	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	97½	97½	97½
2	Pen RR 4s 43	97½	97½	97½
1	Pen RR 4s 48	109	109	109
10	Pen RR 3¾s 70	114¾	114¾	114¾
25	Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
8	Peoria & E 1st s4 '40	85½	85½	85½
4	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	67½	67	67
5	Pere Marq 5s '56	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	Pere Marq 4½s '56	62½	61½	61½
5	Pere Marq 4s '56	57½	57½	57½
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	55	55	55
2	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	111	111	111
2	Phila Co 5s '67	110¼	110¼	110½
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	111	111	111
7	Philippine Ry 4s '37	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Phillips Pet 3s '48	8	8	8
1	PCC & SL 5s '70A	109	109	109
1	PCC & SL 4½s '40A	105½	105½	105½
		101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
1	PittAWVa 4½s '60C	43½	43½	43⅞
12	Port Gen E 4½s' 60	74½	73¾	74½
3	Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	71	70½	71
65	Por Ri AT 6s '42 un st	72	72	72
1	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	22¾	22¼	22¾
2	PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	84	84	84
4	Readg 4½s '97 A	109½	109½	109½
2	Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	100½	100½	100½
3	Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	100½	100½	100½
6	Republic Steel 4½s '61	96½	96¼	96½
2	Republic Steel 4½s '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
12	Revere Cop&B 4½s '50	101	101	101
2	Richfield Oil 4s '52 reg	106	106	106
1	RI Ark & La 4½s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
14	StLIM&SEaEaBrG '33	93¾	93½	93½
4	StLPeo&NWRs '48	63¼	63¼	63¼
47	St L S F 5s '50 B	23	23	23
73	St L S F 4½s '78	14¾	14½	14¾
4	St L S F 4½s '78 ct	12¾	12½	12¾
39	St L S F 4s '50 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
5	St L S F 4s '50 A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
18	St L S W 5s '52	13¼	13¼	13¼
3	St L S W rfg 5s '90	18	18	18¼
9	San Ant Pub Srv 4s '53	108½	108½	108½
1	San Diego G&E 4½s '65	111	111	111
		6¼	6¼	6¼
		1½	1½	1½
13		12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
		4⅜	4¼	4¼
		96¼	96¼	96¼
78	Socony-Vac 3s '64	102¼	102	102¼
6	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	103¾	103½	103¾
7	So Bell T&T 3s '79	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	So Cal Gas 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Sou Pac 4½s '68	106½	106½	106½
2	Sou Pac 4½s '81	44½	44½	44½
45	Sou Pac 4½s '69	43¾	43¼	43½
1	Sou Pac 4½s '56	43¾	43	43¾
6	Sou Pac cit 4s '49	58	58	58
1	Sou Pac 3¾s '46	44	44	44
16	Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	51	51	51
3	South Ry 4½s '56	48¼	47¾	47¾
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	80	80	80
8	South Ry cv 5s '58	76	76	76
1	South Ry 5s '94	57¾	57¾	57¾
		56¾	55¾	56¼
1	Stand Oil N J 3½s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Stand Oil N J 3¾s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	Studebaker cv 6s '45	108½	108½	108½
2	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105½	105½	105½
7	T RR A St L 4s '53	105½	105½	105½
5	Tex Corp 3½s '51	109	109	109
33	Tex Corp 3s '59	107	107	107
2	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	105¾	105¾	105¾
60	Third Ave aj 5s '60	107½	107½	107½
18	Third Ave 4s '60	20	20	20
3	TideWatAssoO3½s '52	58½	57½	58
7	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106½	106½	106½
10	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	107½	107	107½
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	114¾	114¾	114¾
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	97¼	97¼	97¼
3	Unit Drug 5s '53	108	108	108
21	US Steel 3¼s '48	84¾	84½	84¾
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	106	106	106
1	Utah P&L 5½s '52	102¼	102¼	102½
2	Util P&L 5½s '57	102¼	102¼	102½
1	Util P&L 5s '59 st	110	110	110
1	Util P&L 5½s '54	110	110	110
1	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107½	107½	107¾
11	Wabash 1st 5s '39	44¾	44¾	47
2	Wabash 5s '76 B	17	17	17
1	Wabash 4½s '78C	7½	7½	7½
2	Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	81½	81½	81½
1	Walworth 3½s '55	46½	46½	46½
3	Wash Term 3½s '45	67¼	67	67¼
1	West Pen P 3½s '66	109	109	109
7	West Shore 4s '2361	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	West Shore 4s 2361 reg	47½	47½	47½
1	Westn Md 4s '52	45½	45¼	45½
1	Westn Md 4s '69	89¼	89¼	89¼
84	Western Un 5s '60	84	83¾	84
3	Western Un 5s '60	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	68½	68½	68½
3	Wilket Stl 4½s '66	65	65	65
21	Wis Cen 4s '49	49½	49½	49½
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	12¾	12¾	12¾
12	Youngst S&T 4s '61	22½	22¾	22½
3	Young S&T cv 4s '48	110	110	110
		105½	105¼	105¼
		108½	108½	108¼

Foreign Bonds

4	Adriatic El 7s '52	67	67	67
13	Agr M Bk 6s '47	27	27	27
2	Antioquia 7s '45 D	14	14	14
1	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	86	86	86
1	Argentine 4½s '48	96½	96	96
24	Argentine 4½s '57	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	Australia 5s '55	79¼	79¼	79¼
8	Australia 5½s '57	79	78¾	79
1	Australia 5½s '58	72½	71¾	72½
1	Belgium 7s '55	107½	107½	107½
9	Belgium 6s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Brazil 8s '41	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Brazil 8½s '26-57	16	16	16
14

Simplified Job Insurance Called For at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Unanimous support for a drastic and simplifying revision of the unemployment insurance set-up throughout the United States, now complicated by 51 separate unemployment insurance systems with their red tape and bureaucracy, was voiced by speakers at the first session of the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the American Association for Social Security at the Astor Hotel here today.

Two goals for the conference sessions and discussions, which continue through tomorrow, were set by Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the Association, in opening the meetings: They were revision of present unemployment insurance laws and health insurance, which he termed "the next milestone in social security legislation."

"No integrated plan of social insurance can be complete without including health insurance legislation which provides coverage not alone for the worker, but for his family as well," Dr. Epstein declared. The Association's model health insurance bill, which provides medical, cash, and maternity benefits for persons earning less than $1,500 a year, was recently introduced in the New York Legislature and is now being introduced in other state legislatures.

Merit Rating Opposed

While unemployment compensation commissioners of Illinois, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were taking part in today's discussions, with health insurance scheduled for tomorrow's agenda, Charles V. Kidd, of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board, expressed opposition to "merit rating" in jobless insurance, declaring it would not stabilize employment, as claimed, but would rather tend to reduce the number of jobs and would give employers "every incentive" to oppose extension of benefit hights.

The complicated jungle in which hundreds of state and federal bureaus administer details of 51 different unemployment insurance laws was decried by Dr. Peter T. Swanish, Illinois Commissioner of Placement and Unemployment Compensation. With millions of records required under these cumbersome laws rapidly filling warehouses throughout the nation, the unemployment compensation record-keeping apparatus is becoming the "tail which is wagging the whole administrative dog," he charged.

Dr. Swanish urged that all records required of employers for unemployment insurance and retirement insurance purposes be sent to a single federal source in a form which could be adapted to the requirements of the Social Security Board, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, or to any other federal agency interested in employment and pay roll data, and to the needs of unemployment compensation administration.

Advisory Council Urged

"The business community, the public and the Federal and state authorities should urge the creation by Congress of an advisory council to study the administration of unemployment compensation," he said. "Such a council would clear the air of many preconceptions and traditions which impede progress and enable all of us to see more of the forest and less of the underbrush."

Opposition to merit rating, or the practice of varying unemployment insurance benefits according to the length and type of service of workers, was argued by Mr. Kidd with the declaration that it would prevent healthy as well as unhealthy plant expansion. The effect of a flat pay roll tax itself upon expansion of employment is severe enough without adding to the deterrents by rate differentiations, he said.

Merit rating as now designed will almost certainly reduce the taxes of most and increase the taxes of very few employers in the articulate business group, Mr. Kidd asserted, in explaining why certain business men favored merit rating, whereas they had opposed such projects as "incentive taxation," viewing them as a new type of Government interference with business.

Stress Put on Adequacy

Harold G. Hoffman, Executive Director of the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Commission and formerly Governor of New Jersey, advised the delegates that the emphasis today should be placed on making unemployment insurance benefits "adequate" rather than on their "liberalization."

The need, he declared, is in certain cases to extend the periods over which insurance benefits are paid to the jobless, and to increase the payments, but he suggested that enthusiasts beware of making compensations so generous that Americans would prefer to be without jobs.

Frieda S. Miller, New York State Industrial Commissioner, presided over the afternoon session. Other speakers included Ernest Kelly, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation, and Murray Ross, of Brooklyn College.

Roosevelt Gets Peace Plea

Continued from Page 1

continuing mediation commission which should "never cease its efforts until a just and lasting peace has been achieved."

Preparing to leave Washington some time this week end for a short vacation at Warm Springs, Ga., the President summoned Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Undersecretary Welles to the White House for a further discussion of both the war prospects and the peace prospects as Mr. Welles found them during his travels and interviews in Europe. Mr. Roosevelt thus far has given no hint as to the nature of his envoy's conclusions and no arrangements have been made to continue their discussions at Warm Springs.

Move Gains Momentum

The speed with which the proposal for an all-neutral conference is being pressed by the Nation's peace leaders—a statement in its behalf being released to the press before the President had completed his consultations with Secretary Hull and Mr. Welles—indicates something of the widespread conviction that Mr. Welles' fact-finding mission offers no encouragement of a negotiated settlement in the early future and that Mr. Roosevelt is unlikely to venture any dramatic peace move at present.

Circumstances which have attended Mr. Welles' quiet return to the capital are taken to confirm this conclusion. Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles spent about an hour and a half with the President immediately after the Undersecretary's arrival March 28. The conference had just begun when Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary called correspondents to his office and announced that he was "authorized to offer a word of friendly advice." This advice was:

"Not to write yourselves out on the end of a limb or to attribute what you assume the President, Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles are discussing to any allegedly authorized or unimpeachable or reliable sources, or friends close to the President, or to the Secretary of State, or to the Undersecretary of State.

"That neither the President nor the Secretary of State, nor the Undersecretary will have any word to say following their conference to the press, or to any of their friends, or to any one anywhere."

This admonition to the press was in effect an admonition to all potential sources of information among high officials in the Government, letting them know that it was the intention of Mr. Roosevelt to keep the findings of Mr. Welles' strictly secret.

The joint appeal of the peace groups is that the United States, in collaboration with and as leader of the neutrals, should take up the exploration of peace possibilities where Mr. Welles left off and that the earliest possible action is the best possible action.

Societies combining in this petition include the American Friends Committee, Peace Section, by E. Raymond Wilson, Secretary; Fellowship of Reconciliation, by J. Nevin Sayre, Chairman; Commission on World Peace, Methodist Church, by Charles F. Boss, Jr., Executive Secretary; Keep America Out of War Congress, by John T. Flynn, National Chairman; National Council for Prevention of War, by Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, by Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary.

"The United States Government should stick to its job of bringing about a negotiated settlement in Europe regardless of what information Mr. Welles has brought the President," they contended. "Our interests, jeopardized as they are by a conflagration that may set all our houses on fire, demand that all the influence of the most powerful neutral Nation be exerted untiringly, in co-operation with other neutrals, to secure a lasting peace before it is too late.

"Secretary Hull has emphasized the two essential conditions underlying such a settlement—general disarmament and improved economic opportunity for all nations. Hope for a settlement rests on the fact that both belligerents have indicated their approval of these conditions.

"General disarmament is obviously the only realistic guarantee of peace. It would assure security against aggression. It would also go far toward improving living conditions for all nations. Neither the United States nor any other neutral is going to guarantee a European peace. The enlightened self-interest of all nations and the general welfare of their peoples will contribute greatly to a lasting peace.

Four Years to Rearm

"It should not be forgotten that the disarmament of Germany after the World War was effectively carried out under supervision. Her munition plants were transformed into sewing-machine factories and the dies for armament production were destroyed. The result was that it took Germany four years to rearm. This time in a negotiated peace all nations will have to submit to the same treatment.

"The sooner negotiation starts, the more hope there will be of success. Intensification of the war would add to the fears and the hate, and to the strength of the armaments industry. Besides, if Europe is reduced to chaos and beggary, as it would be by a major war, autarchy would prevail rather than improved economic opportunity.

"It is clearly not the function of the President of the United States to tell the belligerents on what terms they are to lay down their arms. The task of our Government is to convoke a conference of the neutrals, all of which are being penalized by this war, for the purpose of setting up a continuing mediation commission that will take up the exploration where Mr. Welles has left it and never cease its efforts until a just and lasting peace has been achieved."

Cost of Peace: Finland Finds It Staggering

Continued from Page 1

lose mills, however, only Enso came through the war unscathed. Excellent antiaircraft defenses had repelled repeated Russian attempts to bomb it. The plants at Kaekisalmi and Pitkaeranta have suffered heavily from bombing.

Russian Problems

Even when the plants are repaired the Russians will have trouble in finding labor, power, and raw materials to run them. The Finnish personnel has completely departed and the Russians have few qualified workers of their own to replace them.

Moreover, hitherto these plants have been supplied from the forests of central Finland. The vast Finnish lake system provided thousands of convenient arteries down which the logs floated to the plants.

But the new artificial boundary line has cut off the plants from their natural source of supply. Unless the Russians, in the present economic negotiations, can compel the Finns to keep the logs rolling they will have to find some new source.

The Russians are expected to invoke German technical aid in order to operate the plants. Originally these mills were built with German capital, but the shares have gradually passed into the hands of the Finnish Government. Hence it is not private capitalists whom the Russians have now expropriated, but the Finnish State.

Power Plants Seized

The Russians have taken over Finland's second largest hydro-electric plant at Rouhela. According to the boundary line as first traced by the Russians, Finland's largest hydro-electric plant at Imatra remained on the Finnish side about three miles from the border, but according to recent reports the Russians have occupied this too, although it is not clear yet whether they will insist upon keeping it. Imatra supplies current to practically all the cities of Southern and Central Finland including Helsingfors, Lahti, Tammerfors, and Abo.

The Saimaa Canal, which has fallen into Russian hands, while used for all types of commerce, was chiefly valuable to the timber export trade and explains why Viborg developed into one of the greatest timber ports in the world. Henceforth, in order to avoid shipping through Russian territories, the Finns will seek to increase cross country hauling of timber in winter time to the ports of Helsingfors and Abo, which they hope to keep open all winter long by means of powerful icebreakers.

Finland Looks Ahead

Despite their terrible losses the Finns are far from downcast. They do not regard the present settlement as final. They are laying careful plans to heal their mutilated country, to rebuild lost cities and industries at new locations, to reconnect their roads and railways and to provide new homes and occupations for the half million refugees.

One of the main difficulties at present is that the general European uncertainty and the example of Russian expropriation makes it hard to attract capital from abroad now when it is most desperately needed.

However the Finns seem confident that their peoples' native stamina will pull them through. "We have always had to rely on ourselves," they say.

Land Reforms

HELSINGFORS, Finland March 29 (AP)—The Government is mapping "the greatest land reform program in Finnish history," to provide homes for 340,000 Finnish farm residents removed from areas ceded to Soviet Russia.

Minister of Agriculture Juho Koivisto said today a bill would be introduced in Parliament to permit division of many large estates into small farms.

Virginia Schools Considering Age Of Bus Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Approximately 17 per cent of school bus drivers in Virginia are less than 21 years old, Motor Vehicle Director Marion Battle said in presenting figures in support of proposed State legislation to raise the minimum age for operators.

Of a total of 2,981 bus drivers, he said, 525 are from 16 to 20 years old. However, the Director said a number of these are substitutes and probably not more than 14 per cent of the regular drivers are less than 21.

Bills have been introduced in the Virginia Senate by Senators Aubrey Weaver, of Front Royal, and Senator Leonard Muse, of Roanoke, to alter the situation, and are due for committee discussions shortly. Colonel Battle said the legislation would prohibit issuance of an operator's permit for driving a school bus to anyone under 21 years.

Augusta and Norfolk counties are reported to have joined with Albemarle County in a move to kill a proposed amendment to the Motor Vehicle Code that would require drivers of school buses to be at least 21 years old.

Albemarle board members have argued that students of 17 or 18 years are more susceptible to the direction of school principals than adults, and that, in many instances, they are more competent than older men.

Treasury of Long Beach Helped by Gas Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif. — This seaside community, in the heart of highly productive oil fields, is quietly setting an example of public ownership of its gas utility system and at the same time setting a record in low rates.

Long Beach, sometimes called "the transplanted capital of Iowa," due to the large number of retired residents hailing from the Midwest, is proud of its gas system as an achievement in big-city enterprise, for Long Beach is vying with San Diego for 1940 honors as California's fourth largest city. As the Nation's forty-fifth largest city, Long Beach offers gas rates equal to those of Pittsburgh, Pa., lowest among the Nation's 20 largest cities.

Taxes paid by privately-owned utilities are usually pointed to as an outstanding redeeming feature of private ownership in public service; but Long Beach refuses to concede even this point, inasmuch as the Gas Department in the latest fiscal year in keeping with its usual custom transferred $260,367 to other City departments, including only $18,351 in gas itself; of this latter $794 was in gas "given away" under the charitable item of "customers accounts charged to social welfare."

Proud of Financial Condition

Long Beach regards its system as in excellent financial condition: in addition to its savings in low rates, Long Beach's Gas Department last year made $487,138 in gross profit, over and above the cost of operation and payment of fixed charges, including bond interest and redemption. In seven years, donations, contributions, and appropriations from Gas Department Funds have exceeded $2,000,000.

Long before the oil boom that put Los Angeles County on the petroleum map, Long Beach first received gas service in 1900 as a hamlet of 2,250 persons. The distributor was a private company, United Electric Gas & Power Company, the predecessor of the present Southern California Edison Company. At the end of the first year, there were 160 meters receiving the manufactured gas, at a base rate of $1.90 per 1,000 cubic feet. Consolidation and merger among subsequent rival companies occurred through the years.

After Signal Hill oil fields were discovered in 1921, the City found it had property where natural gas was being blown off as waste. Agitation for a public-owned gas system was successful in 1923, in an eight-to-one vote on a bond issue for $3,000,000. After the City started to duplicate the private-company mains, the private company sold out for $2,170,000 in 1924.

Seek to Save Gas Waste

To finance such capital investments as a storage tank, the bonded indebtedness was increased to $3,856,666. Most additions have been made out of revenues, so that last year the City found itself with physical properties valued at $5,900,000, with bonds outstanding totaling only $3,098,000.

The 1938 campaign was based on a promise of public-ownership gas at 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, when the private-ownership rate was $1. The new Department immediately adopted the 50-cent rate, but in 1928 was forced to raise it so that its average for the first six years was 60 cents. The rate was then lowered in 1931 to its present base of 60 cents.

The City has been active and partially successful in a drive to limit the waste of natural gas blown off by seekers of crude oil. State and local laws now limit the waste of the natural gas which is a "booster" to the crude oil. Long Beach was roused to such action when it calculated that natural gas wasted in Signal Hill fields in 1923, 1924, and 1928—years of tremendous oil production—would have met Long Beach heating needs for 25 years.

In addition to its municipal holdings, the City obtains large quantities of natural gas, such as for stand-by purposes, from privately-owned wholesalers. These latter bring gas from as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, a necessity in view of the large population in Los Angeles County competing for natural-gas supplies.

Canadian Fish to Feed Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Arrangements have been made to supply millions of pounds of frozen fish fillets to the British Government, according to Maj. Hugh A. Green, a member of the Canadian Government's Wartime Fishery Advisory Board. During the last war Major Green was responsible for sending 48,000,000 pounds of fish to England at a time when no large storage for quick freezing of fish was available.

Since the World War, he explained, the Canadian Government and private enterprises have build large fish-freezing plants along the Maritime coast which would fill any requirements.

Whatever shipments of frozen fish would be sent to England would be separate from the usual Canadian trade requirements. Among these supplies, would be many varieties of fish which could be caught in large quantities and which have only a small sale in Canada.

Negotiations are under way for reopening the large plant at Chamcook, New Brunswick, which was originally built at a cost of $2,000,000 as a fish cannery. This warehouse when the necessary freezing plant is installed will have a holding capacity of 10,000,000 pounds.

Prince Edward Island interests are now anxious to keep their lobster fishermen busy in this new fish fillet business, and discussions have been taking place in regard to the erection of the latest quick-freezing plants and holding warehouses.

Major Green said that the Canadian soldiers in Canada were now able to have a regular fish ration. Army cooks are receiving special tuition in the preparation of fish meals. Canada can organize a fish ration for not only the British army in England, but now that large cold storages have been erected since the last war in areas close to the line in France, the fish can be distributed from these warehouses to the soldiers right at the front. A large number of storages have also been built in England since the World War so that stocks of Canadian fish fillets can also be sent there for safe and quick handling to the civil population.

Census Bureau to Count Homeless In Special One-Night Drive April 8

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29 — The night of April 8 has been set by the Census Bureau as the time for counting homeless Americans.

In general, the army of enumerators to start out April 2 will follow the rule that "home is where you sleep the most," but even those who sleep a different place every night will not be missed.

Special preparations have been made to count transient residents in hotels, tourist camps and one-night lodging houses on a special night so they will not be counted more than once during the month of census taking.

For other persons away from home when the census enumerator comes around, the Bureau has issued these instructions:

Vacationists and persons visiting relatives will be reported on a special blue non-resident form where found by the enumerator unless arrangements have been made for counting in their home communities.

Students at school or college will be enumerated at home, the information being furnished by their parents.

School teachers will be counted where they teach.

Residents of tourist camps will be included in the district where the camp is located, but temporary residents will be enumerated on nonresident blanks.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines are to be enumerated at their regular posts, but CCC enrollees at home.

Crews of merchant vessels flying the U. S. Flag will be counted on their ships.

American citizens traveling or residing temporarily abroad will be reported by their relatives back home.

Red Sentenced In Passport Case

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Nicholas Dozenberg, who for 11 years traveled the world as a spy for the Red Army of Soviet Russia, was sentenced yesterday to a prison term of a year and a day for misusing the American passports which protected him in that perilous pursuit.

After hearing the judgment of the court he addressed the courtroom, including a silent group of his former comrades in the Communist movement:

"I had ideals and convictions, and have lived for them. I have but two aims in life now, however short or long it may be. They are, first, to watch my precious baby daughter grow into womanhood and to contribute my share to it, if given the opportunity.

"Second, to take my place in our American society as a patriotic, loyal, and law-abiding citizen. I have come to the profound realization, due to the experiences, and tribulations I have suffered, that the ideals of American democracy are beyond compare."

He had pleaded guilty several weeks ago to the use of passports obtained through fraudulent statements, had turned Government evidence and aided the prosecution in the trial of Earl Browder, the national Communist leader, who now is under four-year sentence for a similar offense.

Basin Park Is Popular With California Throngs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIG BASIN, Calif.—Big Basin, beautiful redwood park located in the famous Santa Cruz Mountains, proved one of the most popular mountain playgrounds in California during 1939, having officially entertained more than 85,000 tourists during the period from May to August, inclusive.

The figures include only the visitors who stop for a picnic, to camp, or take accommodations at Big Basin lodge, according to Warden E. E. Powell. He said possibly more than the same number of visitors stay in the park for a few hours, but are not counted in the total.

Other parks in the State system meeting with wide popularity as pleasure resorts, are Richardson Grove and Pfeiffer Redwood Park.

Trinity Men Pledged For Duke 'Frats' At Record Number

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—One hundred and seventy-nine first-year men in Trinity College, school for undergraduate men in Duke University, pledged national academic fraternities at the conclusion of "rush week," it was revealed in figures released through the office of Dr. Alan K. Manchester, Dean of freshmen. The number is the largest ever to pledge fraternities at one time at Duke.

Pledging signifies that a student is accepted for membership on probation; initiation into full membership usually occurs several weeks later. The 18 Duke fraternities practice deferred rushing—there being no social relations between fraternity men and first-year students until after the first semester.

"Rush week," is the period set aside to select new members from the freshmen class. This six-day period of parties, dinners, dances, and other entertainment features is followed by a "quiet period," during which there is again no social contact between fraternity members and freshmen and during which time the first-year men who receive "bids" decide which fraternity to join. Twenty-five to 35 per cent of the first-year class usually affiliates with fraternities.

North Carolina led all other States in number of pledges, there being 31 "Tar Heels." Pennsylvania was second with 23; New Jersey and New York tied for third place with 19 pledges each.

Utah Lawyers Plan Public Advice Clinic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Legal "clinics" to acquaint people of small means with rules and technicalities of the law will be held in several Utah cities in 1940, to improve relations between members of the legal profession and the public, under a program adopted by the executive council of the Utah State Bar, junior section.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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(Continued)

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UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester. Mass Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis 7-1960. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID
furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, Screens, Shades, Venetian Blinds HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Cen. New. 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897 (Mass.)

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

COLONIAL MOTORS Inc.
OLDS MOBILE
745 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

SPRING FLOWERS
Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave.
Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St.
Mys. 0600
G. O. Anderson & Sons

BELMONT

LEON'S
Beauty Salon
Hair Stylists
Cambridge: 580 Mass. Ave. Central Sq. ELI. 0298
Belmont: 432 Common St. Cushing Sq. BEL. 2470

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVE GOODMAN
"The Better Cleanser"
865 Mass. Ave. HIG 6330
40 Mason St. HAN 2957

BOSTON, MASS.
AFTER-EASTER SALE
Exclusive Model Hats
Greatly Reduced
Order Work and Remodeling a Specialty
Mme. Buettel Arnould
FRENCH MILLINERY
37 Temple Place Salon 9

D. W. DUNN CO.
Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

W. WANN
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
The Best at Prices Consistent With High Quality
MONARCH FINER FOODS
483 Geneva Ave. Gen. 2000

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

Where Else in Brockton but at
Fraser's
can you find such vast varieties and such beautiful styles in
HAND BAGS
$2 $3 $5

Storey & Co.
TWEED COATS $12
Reg. $16.95—$19.95 Values
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
General Electric Refrigerator, 6 cu. ft. $114.95 ($1 a week) Lowest Price in G. E. History
783 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6655

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street New No. 4914-M

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SPRING CLOTHING
for men
Suits $32-$35-$40
Topcoats $32-$35
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square

The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 3460

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2508
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

Rinso and Bab-O Advertised in the Monitor
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE ST. KIR. 7515

SPRING

Repairing and Reupholstering
ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
MATTRESSES REMADE
Estimates Free
30 Dunster St. Tro. 3344

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED & WHITE
Red & White Popped Wheat
2 packages 9c
Krisp, Krunchy Kernels

Complete Line of
Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses for Women
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

Exclusive at Rice's
Karhula Crystal—made in Finland
Vases $1.50 to $25.00
Bowls, Candlesticks, Goblets
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelry Diamonds Silver Stationery
350 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

UNCOMPROMISINGLY
high are our dry-cleaning standards.
CORRESPONDINGLY
great will be your satisfaction when you send your dry cleaning to the Individual.
PHONE 1-6-6
Individual Family Laundry

PORTRAIT OF FASHION
Artist Model
ALL-IN-ONE WITH DETACHABLE BRA
Spring's newest fashion theme stresses a Silhouette that's a "natural" with Artist Model. It will hold, mold and control you as no other foundation can. For Every Figure Type. $5.00 to $10.00.
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop

Interior Decoration
Custom Draperies
Strahan Colonial Wallpapers
Broadloom Rugs and Carpets
LIBBEY'S
53 Main Street, Tel. 807

HINGHAM

Karl Crook Motor Co.
A safe place to buy used cars
1937 Dodge Touring Sedan $475
1939 Chrysler Imperial Sedan, Radio and Heater $895
HINGHAM 1305 AT THE HARBOR

HOLYOKE

STEIGER'S
Offer Nationally Famous
DELRAY ZIPPER DRESSES
$1.69
in a wide variety of styles and colors
Cotton Shop, Second Floor
A. Steiger & Company

It's SMART *to be comfortable*
You'll love these new Spring styles in
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

LAWRENCE

New Fabric Gloves
94c a pair
4 and 6-button length slipons for your new spring costumes
Cherry & Webb's

NEW SPRING STYLES
in Sweaters, Shirts, Ties and Hosiery for Men and Boys
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

See it for yourself
CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH
the low-priced beauty with the Luxury Ride!
C. W. Dillon, Agent
Tel. 24522 1-15 Oxford St.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Native Milk Fed Fowl.....lb. 32c
Boneless Sirloin Roll Roast.....lb. 49c
Fresh Green Beans, Calif. Asparagus, Florida Strawberries
Larsen's Freshlike Vacuum Packed Vegetables—No. 2 Tin, Each 15c, 2 for 29c
1770 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0326

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Young Moderns' Shop
Specializes in
Junior Miss Sizes 9 to 15
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
Third Floor

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
*
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
Breakers 4956

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

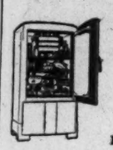
MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Dinner Dresses
For Spring Festivities
Taffetas, Nets, Marquisettes, Chiffons and Crepes. Women's and Misses' sizes; many with matching jacket. Navy, Black and Pastels.
$7.95 $13.75 $16.50
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The House of Quality

Dainty
LINGERIE BLOUSES
$1.98
Lovely white sheers for your spring suit . . . tailored or lace-trimmed.
T. W. Rogers Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET

MALDEN

LOOK at the size at the name at the price

KELVINATOR
6 cu. ft. size priced at only
$114.75
Plus small carrying charge for Budget Payments

Bissell Carpet Sweeper
Special at
$3.39

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

SMITH & HERRICK
GULF SERVICE STATION
Greasing—Washing
Call and Deliver Service
259 Main St., Malden
Telephone 0994

Reading Laundered Coal
New England Coke
Socony Range and Fuel Oils
Bowser-Printed Delivery Slips Give You Double Protection
"The House of Quality Fuels"
W. H. Brown Fuel & Oil Co., Inc.
798 EASTERN AVE. PHONE MAL. 3830

BUY
$1000.00
On the Installment Plan
Fellsway Co-Operative Bank
Inc. 1915 353 Main Street, Malden

JOHN R. SHEPHERD
311 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.
JENNEY GASOLINE
U. S. TIRES
BATTERIES CHARGED

MARLBORO

COAL and COKE
Range and Fuel Oils
Marlborough Coal Co.
Tel. 372-373

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel 0203 Crystal 1595

Holden's Taxi
MELROSE
2700
1 Passenger—25c 2-4 Passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

A. C. Richards & Co., Inc.
UPHOLSTERERS
Furniture Made to Order and Repaired
MATTRESSES, CABINET WORK and REFINISHING
393 Main Street Tel. Melrose 1253

A Fine Market in a Convenient Location
ANDREWS MARKET
519 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

NEW BEDFORD

HAWES ELECTRIC CO.
592 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.
Phone 6037

GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS
Special 6 cu. ft. for $114.95
Standard 8 cu. ft. for $179.95

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS
We loan on listed stocks and bonds, bank books and other good securities
Prompt action Reasonable Rates
May we help you?
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

You Can Buy New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
399 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTONVILLE

B SURE and inSURE in SURE INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St. Tel. Newton North 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

COME AND SEE SHOP
318 Walnut Street
Colorful Purses for Spring
Luscious Flower and Peasant Jewelry
Priced at $1
Have you seen the new Printed Swiss Organdy Handkerchiefs? Watch for Our Next Advertisement Surprise!

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON—West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Serving the Newtons
Wellesley and Weston
COMPLETE OUTFITTING
for Boys and Girls of All Ages
Specialists in Shoe Fitting
Each Fitting X-Ray Checked

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Lovely Spring Fashions
at
ENGLAND BROTHERS

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

You're invited to come in and inspect our
NEW SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M. 8:30 a. m-11 a. m., daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
De Soto-Plymouth Distributor
SALES—SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
68 Washington Street Gra 4730

Remick's Own All-Wool
"TWO-SOME" $19.75
A smart outfit consisting of a Sport Coat and a pair of matching slacks.

REMICK'S

PILLOWS Washed and Sterilized
"Special" price—2 for 65c
WE RECOVER, TOO
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleansers
100 QUINCY AVE. PRES. 5000

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Bradford & Caswell Co.
We carry a full line of choice meats and groceries featuring the famous
Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 Brook St., Wollaston Gra. 9330—9331

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
48 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

Saunders' Shops
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

MERCURY 8
The car that America has been asking for!
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650

WORCESTER

Spring Neckwear
Imported and Domestic Fabrics
Hand Made
95c
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street, *Second Floor*

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER (Continued)

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
Sunny Side Greenhouses
2 Boxford St. Dial 24667

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TORQUAY — Freehold private hotel for sale; centrally heated throughout, h. and c. in all bedrooms; exceptionally fine position, close to front, principal shops and places of amusement; beautifully equipped, excellent connection; owners retiring. Box W-1530, BCM/CSM, London.

BUSINESS SERVICE

BIRMINGHAM (England) district—Typewriting. Experienced worker with machine. Also Shorthand. Attendance 5/- per half day. B. 63, Kingsway, Quinton, Birmingham 32.

ELOCUTION

ROWENA ROBINSON, L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. (Eloc.)—Voice-production and Dramatic Art. Wylde Green Lodge, Birmingham Rd., Sutton Coldfield. Tel. Sut. 1098.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

GENTLEWOMAN, cultured, linguist, would give friendly assistance in return refined home, preferably with Christian Scientists. Box W-1032, BCM/CSM, London.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SURREY—Delightful centrally-heated country house; safe area; good train service London. Large drawingroom, study, dining-room (raftered ceiling), lounge hall with galleried staircase. Three bedrooms; 2 bathrooms; complete servants' quarters, kitchen, etc. Garage, charming well-planned garden and orchard, in all about 2 acres. £4000 or reasonable offer. Box W-1540, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

GORLESTON, Suffolk—Comfortably furnished house to let, long or short period; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, usual offices; nice garden. Write Box W-1536, BCM/CSM, London.

WEST SUSSEX—5-roomed furnished cottage, bathroom, indoor sanitation; telephone, garage; secluded garden and quiet surroundings. Box W-1537, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Restful accommodation in small, comfortable house by the sea; good cooking. Individual attention. "MANORA," Connaught Rd.

TO LET

TORQUAY
2 Shops to let, singly or jointly. Excellent show windows, good position on front. Rent reasonable. Apply FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, TORQUAY.

TUITION

THE ART OF SINGING, ELOCUTION, GESTURE AND DEPORTMENT. Thorough tuition by accomplished, experienced master, Wallace Payn, London, by appointment; Res.: 88, Peperharow Rd., Godalming, Surrey. Phone: Godalming 1369.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Accounts; Mss. copied; duplicating, etc.; private tuition; personal service. 27 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Ph. 3037.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

W. BACKSHALL LTD.
LAWN MOWER Specialists
EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN
South Street, EASTBOURNE and Little Common, Bexhill
Tel. 1185 Eastbourne

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEOUS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
PIES, CAKES, JAMS, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1702

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS *at the*
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
Bournemouth West
Special attention given to all jobbing work. Phone 2741

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 8000

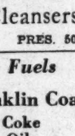
COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
At Your Service
TEL. 2016

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON & McAULEY
LTD.
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, LINGERIE, KNITWEAR AND GOWNS
62 and 63 East Street
BRIGHTON 1. Tel.: 5649.


Feel safe and be safe.
Use Pasteurised
MILK
as supplied by
BELGRAVIA DAIRY CO.
101, Western Road, Hove Tel. Hove 3527-8
Branches throughout Brighton and District, also 93 Boundary Road, Hove; London Road, Withdean; 41 Ladies Mile, Patcham; Kemp Town and Shoreham.

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

New Spring Coats at Jolly's
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

EASTBOURNE

W. BACKSHALL LTD.
LAWN MOWER Specialists
EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN
South Street, EASTBOURNE and Little Common, Bexhill
Tel. 1185 Eastbourne

ENGLAND

EASTBOURNE (Continued)

Fruiterer
Florist, Greengrocer
F. T. D. A.
S. C. NASH
South St., Tel. 1225, 1224

KINGSTON and SURBITON

T. J. S. GUILFORD & CO. LTD
Printers and Bookbinders
We specialize in Library Repairs, Etc.
Telephone KINgston 0752 47, LONDON ROAD KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Leigh
MILLINERY SPECIALIST
LADIES' WEAR
50 Victoria Road, Surbiton

T. JOHNSON & SONS
Builders and Decorators
Elmbridge 2334 102 Brighton Road Surbiton

LEAMINGTON SPA

Francis (E. FRANCIS & SONS LTD.)
DRAPERS and HOUSE FURNISHERS
34/40 Bath Street, Leamington Spa

LEICESTER

ASTON & ASTON LTD.
27/29 High Street, Leicester
The House for Best Value in
DRESSES
(for all occasions)
COATS
BLOUSES
WOOLLIES
UNDERWEAR
etc., etc.

MAIDENHEAD

WM. McILROY LTD.
Maidenhead's Popular Shopping Centre
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Canine Friendship

(Quincy Patriot Ledger)

New Salem, Mass

A few years ago, "Fluffy," a Pomeranian owned by Alfred Briggs of New Salem, Mass., disappeared. The dog had wandered away from home before, but always he had returned within a few hours. When two days had passed without Fluffy, Mr. Briggs decided that the dog had been stolen. Two weeks later, three boys who lived in a near-by farmhouse were surprised at the actions of a neighbor's hound dog which persistently barked at them each day as they returned from school.

The dog knew the children well and had played with them since puppyhood. One afternoon the boys noticed that the hound not only was barking at them, but was trying to lead them into the woods.

Leaving their schoolbooks on the road, the youngsters followed the hound. After walking for almost a mile, the boys came upon a sad sight. There in the deep woods was Fluffy, the lost Pomeranian, with one foot caught in a trap. The boys released the dog and carried him to the Briggs home.

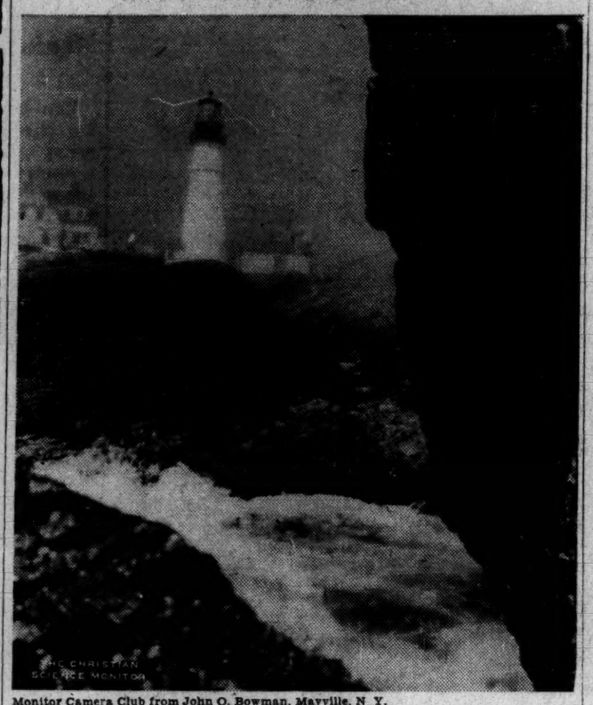
How did the dog live for two weeks in that trap? Slowly certain events were clarified to those interested in the case. It was remembered that the hound dog had been seen, on numerous occasions, going into the woods with good-sized bones in his mouth. At the time, the conclusion was that he was burying them for future use. But they were found, with other particles of food, around the trap where Fuffy had been imprisoned. The hound had discovered Fluffy's plight and had each day brought something to eat, and finally had succeeded in bringing human aid.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Just outside the city of Quebec, Canada; height, 265 feet.
2. Kill Devil Hill on the North Carolina coast, four miles south of Kitty Hawk.
3. New York City. Erected in 1911, it was for many years the highest office building in the world; height, 792 feet.
4. The hill on which St. Paul's stands in London.
5. The Parliament of Iceland. In 1930, it celebrated its 1,000th anniversary as the oldest parliamentary assembly in the world.
6. A square in London, England.
7. The home of the National League baseball club in Brooklyn, N. Y.
8. Damascus is believed to be the oldest.
9. Nevada.
10. An African bird remarkable for its red and green pigments.

Maine's Rock-Bound Coast



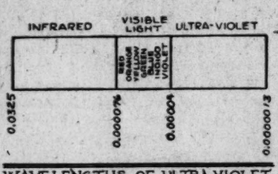
Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

The lifting fog reveals a lighthouse near Portland

Did You Ever Wonder

How Aerial Photographs Can Be Taken Through Haze and Fog?

Distant hills often look blue because of haze, sometimes being obscured entirely from our sight. One reason for this is that air always contains more or less water vapor. Some of the water vapor may condense on minute specks of dust, forming haze. As the drops become larger, fog or mist results.



WAVELENGTHS OF ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS, VISIBLE LIGHT RAYS AND INFRARED RAYS, IN CENTIMETERS

These drops or minute particles of moisture scatter light, deflect it from its path. Not all the colors of light are scattered to the same degree. The red light is not scattered so much as the blue and green. Thus on dusty summer evenings we have bright red sunsets, the red rays reaching our eyes directly through the dusty atmosphere while the blue and green rays are scattered and lost.

The blue and green rays are shorter than the red rays. But even longer than the longest visible red rays are the invisible infrared rays or heat rays. These invisible rays penetrate mist even better than visible red rays, but since our eyes are not sensitive to them, they do not aid in seeing through fog.

However, there are photographic plates that can be made sensitive to the infrared rays, and by use of such plates we can see (through the eye of the camera) mist-shrouded objects that are otherwise quite invisible. Photographs taken from a stratosphere balloon have resulted in clear pictures of objects, such as mountains, over 300 miles distant from the camera and completely invisible to the balloonists.

Ordinary electric lamps give off considerable infrared radiation. It is possible to screen the visible light off entirely with filters that let through only the invisible infrared light and then photograph persons in the dark, using plates sensitive to infrared rays. Even motion pictures have been taken by this process.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

LEARN to say "No"; it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.

—SPURGEON

Geographical Oddities

A Blessing in Disguise

Florida has more water surface than any other State in the Union. A few years ago reclamation engineers termed most of Florida's lake bottoms and swamps "agriculturally irredeemable." Today, however, Florida has no lakes or swamps it wants to get rid of. Largely through the efforts of the Florida State Department of Agriculture, Floridans have realized that lakes and swamps are a gift of nature. They have great economic value and cannot be created artificially except at prohibitive expense.

Thus we find Florida is now developing its water areas for what they are good for—for frog farms, fish farms, and turtle farms, and for the production of water plants such as water lotus, ginger, taro, water chestnuts, etc., which the United States has long been importing.

Long Chile

Chile is the world's longest and narrowest country. A Chilean traveling from north to south through his own country would have to cover a distance slightly greater than the distance from Boston to Los Angeles. At the narrowest point, however, he may cross his country from west to east by a journey a little shorter than a trip from Boston to New Haven. And if he crosses from west to east at the widest point, the trip would be slightly less than a trip across the narrowest width of California.

Footnotes to History

Hudson Did Not Discover the Hudson

An Englishman followed the sea in the service of Dutch merchants, seeking a northeast trade route around Russia to China, and completed his navigation by sailing on three northwestern bodies of water, none of which he discovered, but all now bearing his name.

The seaman was Henry Hudson (he never was called "Hendrick"), and the three waterways are the Hudson River, Hudson Bay, and Hudson Strait.

Hudson explored the river of his name in 1609, in the vessel "Half-Moon." But the water avenue had been discovered 85 years before, when Verrazano, an Italian in the employ of Francis I of France, brought his ship to anchor in New York Bay. Gomez, a Portuguese, later came there in a Spanish caravel, before the arrival of Hudson.

As early as the 1570's, both the Bay and Strait of Hudson had been reached by Portuguese and English sea-rovers. Hudson carried maps and papers describing these regions even as the keel of his vessel cut their waters.

The ill-starred British mariner came to a strange end. Cast adrift by his mutinous crew, with his son and a few loyal sailors, in a shallop on Hudson Bay, Henry Hudson disappeared into the waters he had so eagerly explored.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

It Has Been Said of Punctuality—

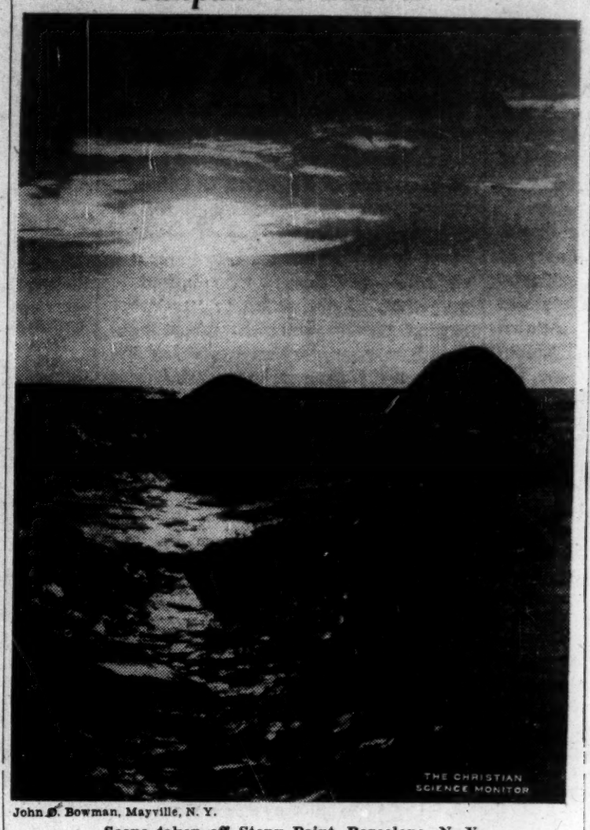
Better be three hours too soon than one minute too late.—Shakespeare.

It is of no use running; to set out betimes is the main point.—Fontaine.

Punctuality is the stern virtue of men of business and the graceful courtesy of princes.—Bulwer.

The most indispensable qualification of a cook is punctuality. The same must be said of guests.—B. Savarin.

Sunpath on Lake Erie



John S. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Scene taken off Stony Point, Barcelona, N. Y.

In Lighter Vein

The War Begins

The officer of the day stopped a mess orderly as he was carrying a soup kettle out of the kitchen.

"Here, you," he snapped, "give me a taste of that!"

Obediently he was handed a ladle, and he tasted. "Great Scott, do you call that soup!" he roared.

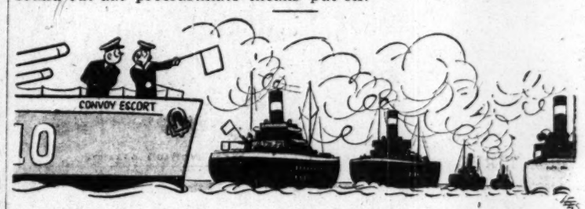
"No, sir," responded the orderly meekly. "That's dishwater."

A Student Indeed

"I want to be procrastinated at de nex' corner," said the Negro passenger to the bus operator.

"You want to be what?" demanded the operator.

"Don't lose your temper. I had to look in de dictionary myself befo' I found out dat 'procrastinate' means 'put off.'"



—Humorist

"Number 26 says can she move up one place—they're cooking onions on 25?"

Manly Manners

Where Would You Find—

1. Montmorency Falls?
2. The site of the first successful flight of the Wright Brothers' heavier-than-air machine?
3. The Woolworth Building?
4. Ludgate Hill?
5. A governing body called the Althing?
6. Picadilly Circus?
7. Ebbets Field?
8. The oldest city in the world still inhabited?
9. The Silver State?
10. A turacou?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

'Were You Ever in Washington?'

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, once told this story to a friend: "I was coming down in the elevator of the Stock Exchange, and at one of the intermediate floors a man whose face I knew got in. He greeted me very warmly at once, said it was a number of years since we had met, and was very gracious and friendly. But I couldn't place him for the life of me.

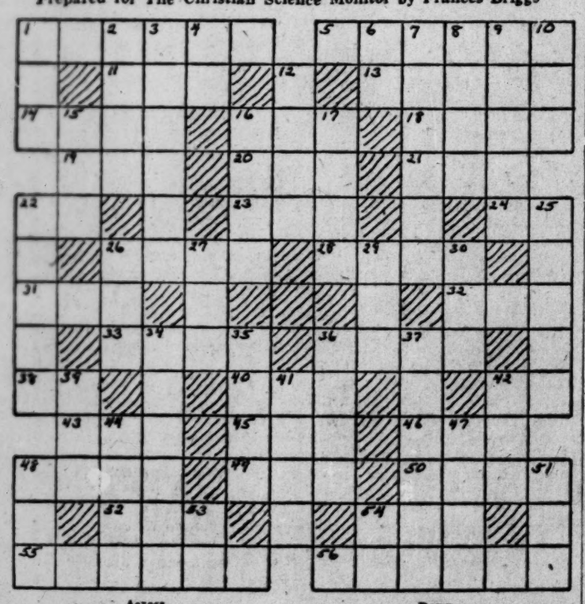
"I asked him, as a sort of feeler, how he happened to be in New York. He answered with a touch of surprise that he had lived there for several years. Finally I told him in an apologetic way that I couldn't recall his name. He looked at me for a moment, then he said very quietly that his name was U. S. Grant."

"What did you do, Joe?" his friend asked.

"Do?" he replied, with a characteristic smile, "Why, I got out at the next floor, for fear I'd ask him if he had ever been in the war."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Fortaleza?
5—Who is object of Tristan's affection in Wagner's opera?
11—What is that part of key which enters the lock?
13—What is most conspicuous constellation in the heavens?
14—You should hit what on the head?
16—What would you do at an auction?
18—What is used as an instrument of call?
19—Moisture in stone is what?
20—What was one of towns of Benjamin (I Chron. 8:12)?
21—Collection of sayings is what?
22—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
23—Where is Virginia City (abbr.)?
24—Towards.
26—What place is mentioned only in I Sam. 7:12?
28—Who sings soprano part in "Lohengrin"?
31—Who was third king of Judah?
32—"Charm us, orator, till the lion look no larger than the ——."
33—Achish was a Philistine king of what place (I Sam. 21:10)?
36—A float is what?
38—What is a gulf of Siberia?
40—What is a commune of Finland?
42—Where was Abraham born?
43—The kangaroo apple is shaped like what?
45—What prefix denotes "separation"?
46—What river of Germany flows to North Sea?
48—Marsh or fen is what?
49—A stale jest is known as a —— Miller.
50—What is a monkey of South America?
52—High mountain is what?
54—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
55—What is Albert Terhune's middle name?
56—What is an alloy of copper and tin?

Down

1—Who was the Neptune of the Saxons?
2—Who was son of Rehoboam (I Chron. 3:10)?
3—Who was mother of Gad and Asher?
4—In speaking of Biblical Achsib, what pronoun could you use?
5—Thus.
7—What instrument did Anton Bruckner play (pl.)?
8—Isaiah prophesied that what animal shall eat straw?
9—What motion picture actor played role of Mr. Chips?
10—Where is Kingswood (abbr.)?
12—What is an antonym of "coarse"?
15—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
16—What is a city of Prussia on Rhine River?
17—Hosea compared timid Ephraim to what bird?
22—Binet played what musical instrument?
25—What aquatic mammal has webbed feet, small ears, and whiskers?
26—To sink in the middle.
27—Would you row, don, or eat a kedgeree?
29—What is a river of northern Chile?
30—Those who appear in vangeli do what?
34—Who appeared to Gideon when he was threshing wheat (pl.)?
35—What do you call pilgrimage of a Moslem to Mecca?
36—What flower do you associate with England?
37—What city of California is noted for its vineyards?
39—What would an apiator tend (sing.)?
41—What do you call animal and plant life?
42—What is a river of Wales and England?
44—Who wrote "Ode to Spring"?
47—What river of Ireland flows to Lough Neagh?
48—What is a representation of surface of the earth?
51—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe?
53—Adria, Italy, is between the Adige and what river?
54—What was one of chief places of Moab (Isaiah 15:1)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Old Mill*

By LE PELLEY

WELL — LET'S GET THIS OVER WITH...
THERE'S NOTHING TO IT — POOF —!
YOU AREN'T AFRAID, ARE YOU?
NO — JUST CAUTIOUS — WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BEING CAUTIOUS...?
BEING CAUTIOUS IS JUST — — —
WHOOPS — A LIGHT!
?
I DON'T SEE ANY LIGHT! — YOU MUST HAVE BLINKED YOUR EYES....
IT MUST HAVE GONE OUT AGAIN.....
AND I HAVEN'T BLINKED MY EYES SINCE I GOT HERE!!

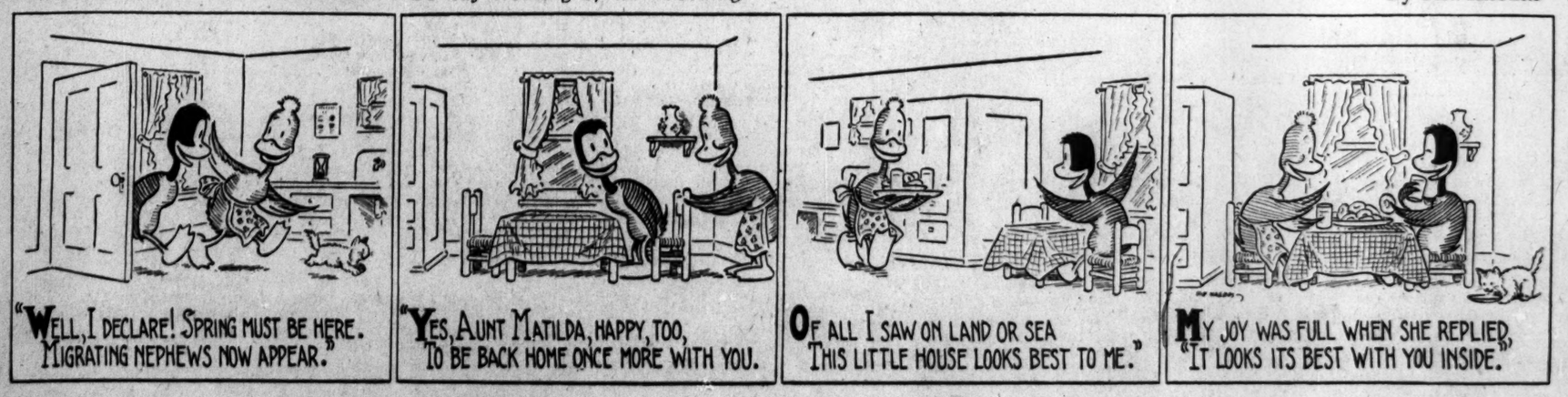
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Mystery of the Missing Papers*—

By RODGERS

When Joan told the Boss that her paper was missing this morning, he said, "Hm-m, guess we'd better get to the bottom of this mystery—
"First thing to do," he said, "is to look for clues, and I'll need my magnifying glass for that," and off he went to get it—
"Well," I wagged, "he can have his ol' magnifying glass—"
SNIFF SNIFF
"I'll stick to my ol' sniffer every time!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*To Say Nothing of Her Cooking*

By THE HAGERS


"WELL, I DECLARE! SPRING MUST BE HERE. MIGRATING NEPHEWS NOW APPEAR."
"YES, AUNT MATILDA, HAPPY, TOO, TO BE BACK HOME ONCE MORE WITH YOU.
OF ALL I SAW ON LAND OR SEA THIS LITTLE HOUSE LOOKS BEST TO ME."
MY JOY WAS FULL WHEN SHE REPLIED, "IT LOOKS ITS BEST WITH YOU INSIDE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Gases and Forces

At Baltimore an inventor, Lester Barlow, has conducted tests designed to prove that an explosive composed of carbon and liquid oxygen can add new horrors of destructiveness to war.

The composition of the new explosive is interesting as an example of the ambiguous nature of material forces. Oxygen is the active element in the air men breathe and is accounted necessary to the support of all animal life. Yet it is at the same time the agent of decay, and here it becomes a factor potentially in ending human activity.

Every such invention raises the question how its use can be directed and controlled. Explosives have their peacetime uses, and one can envisage rocket ships using for beneficial purposes the energy now discharged in cannons. Alfred Nobel intended his discovery of dynamite as an aid to quarrying and mining, and established his peace awards as part of a long-time interest in reducing the need of armaments. With every military innovation the establishment and preservation of peace becomes a more insistent social and governmental problem.

The solution of this problem lies in an opposite direction from merely material invention, however useful. Human lore may picture oxygen, carbon, or iron as instrumentalities of both good and evil, but mankind also is acquainted with forces which work in one direction only, and these surely, are deserving of the greater dependence. Spiritual qualities — brotherly love, wisdom, unselfishness, justice, humility, and understanding—these result only in good, because they express the Fatherhood of God, and they do exert active power in human affairs.

The greater prevalence of these attitudes among individuals and nations can hold the would-be death-dealing forces of matter in check and direct the uses of human invention along beneficent instead of destructive courses.

New York's Betting Anomaly

New York State's vote in favor of pari-mutuel gambling was said to denote a preference for State-controlled betting rather than an unenforced ban on gambling in general. Even with the amendments suggested by Governor Lehman, the pari-mutuel bill just passed by the State Senate offers another anomaly in place of the one the voters discarded. This is a clause setting the admission charge at race tracks at $1.50.

This fee is designed, it is stated, to discourage those who can least afford to gamble from attending the races. It is said that in States where admission to the track is free, many women and minors have been tempted to risk their market money and weekly allowances on $2 pari-mutuel tickets.

If the people are really serious about making pari-mutuel betting take the place of all illegal gambling, they will not permit bookmakers to operate in competition with the pari-mutuels at the tracks. It is fairly obvious that the new measure will not retard gambling, because persons against whom the high admission fee discriminates will not be thus prevented from wagering lesser sums with bookmakers away from the tracks.

That is what happened in every State where the pari-mutuels have been legalized and where handbooks operate without police interference. In New York State the relatively high admission fee proposed may complicate municipal problems by increasing the operations of the handbook gentry.

What *Would* "Confucius Say"?

Does anyone feel sorry for the Chinese sage who is now being widely mistreated through putting into his mouth many words and sentiments that he never uttered? If somebody wearing a Chinese scholar-costume of twenty-five centuries ago could reappear and allege that he has been cruelly misquoted, that would be Confucius.

"East is east and west is west," wrote Rudyard Kipling, "and never the twain shall meet." But he did not stop there. And we need only compare the Chinese sayings with those of Benjamin Franklin's Poor Richard to realize the kinship of all wise men.

"In style," Confucius averred, "all that is required is that it convey the meaning." Now the regrettable feature of the current fad is the inanity in most of the parodies. However, Confucius might concur in some measure with the modern vogue. "Better be remembered by all," he might say, "than forgotten by all but scholars."

Not a Rara Avis, We Hope

One definition of news is "an account of that which is unusual." Therefore, it was good news to read in the Hollywood column of Frederick C. Othman, United Press writer, about one of M-G-M's young leading women who has never tasted a cocktail nor smoked a cigarette—and doesn't ever intend to do either. Doubtless there are other motion picture actresses whose conduct is as exemplary as that of Laraine Day, but it is unusual to publish stories about them.

Perhaps the wrong impression has gone out about many of Hollywood's feminine stars because of the behavior of the characters they portray. Actresses are often called upon in plays to conduct themselves as they would not think of doing in private life. Their reputations would not suffer so greatly, and the moral effect of their vehicles would often be improved, if these talented public idols would decline to appear in offensive scenes which are unnecessary.

Security vs. "Peace"

The "solemn declaration" issued by the Anglo-French Supreme War Council has two points of interest beyond its reassurance that neither Government will make a separate peace. One is the possibility that it was timed to head off any American peace move resulting from Sumner Welles' report to President Roosevelt. The other, and more important, is the Allies' resolution to "maintain after the conclusion of peace, community of action in all spheres for as long as may be necessary to safeguard their security and effect the reconstruction, with the assistance of other nations, of an international order which will ensure liberty of peoples, respect for law and maintenance of peace in Europe."

There is in this announcement a manifest conviction that a "peace" made on any terms Germany has mentioned would hold no guarantee of security. The best information about the present temper of the British and French people is that they are even more sure today than when the war started that there will be no security in Europe until Nazi expansionism has been visibly and definitely stopped. They feel that "peace" now would be more of a defeat than the Munich truce turned out to be. This is a central fact which Mr. Welles must have reported to Mr. Roosevelt.

The Franco-British determination to continue their co-operation after the war shows a new appreciation of collective security. But can continuance of that appreciation be guaranteed in peacetime? And only when neutrals learn from such lessons as Sweden has recently had that collective security before war is safer than after war, will there be genuine international order. The close tying up of British and French economic and political life for the duration may prove useful enough to lead to closer unity in peacetime. Certainly the two countries have already come into a closer kind of collective security than they reached even at the end of the World War.

Three Gallons

Humane societies of the United States are calling attention to a recent newspaper advertisement which, unfortunately, is not an isolated instance. This advertisement offers to give, on a named day, at a certain filling station opposite a high school, three gallons of gasoline for every healthy cat, 4½ pounds or more in weight, turned in. Investigation has revealed that these animals are destined for vivisection. A last line of the advertisement stipulates that "cats must not be stolen."

On three gallons of gasoline a high school boy, or other ambitious motorist, can travel for about an hour and a half, and cover something like 45 miles. For 45 miles of extra travel, for an hour and a half of riding, he has sold a helpless animal into days and months of slow torture. In addition, he has probably robbed someone of a cherished pet, in spite of the perfunctory admonition to the contrary. For a healthy, well-fed cat, tame enough to be caught easily, usually has an owner. The advertiser, too, reaps his pecuniary profit when he turns his pitiable collection of little victims over to the laboratories. And for this profit he has bartered his own sense of justice and mercy and that of the young people whom he has bribed. What price gasoline?

What the public demands, it usually gets. Merciful laws can be passed if a merciful people demands them.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Britain to America

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a lover of all that is best in the ideals and lives of the American people and a believer in their sense of justice and fair play I should like to express the bewilderment of many of us in Great Britain at the misconception and misunderstanding displayed by many of your correspondents as to the human causes and origin of this war, expressed in the statement "America desires at all costs to keep out of the war."

Does America not realize that the British peoples together with France are fighting to oppose the organized evil forces out to destroy everything good and noble in the world today? Therefore the simple fact remains that Great Britain is doing more today to "keep America out of the war" than any neutrality aims or efforts can possibly do and yet these correspondents persistently speak as though the belligerents as they call them are just fighting each other and assuming that in a degree they are equally wrong.

Dear America, you are not neutral (you could not be) about good and evil, having the high ideals and desires of a free people. It is only that you do not understand. This is not a reproach: We know you are perfectly free to follow your own highest sense of good. If you would only open your eyes a little wider you would see that this is a world-imposed struggle against evil forces and you would also perceive the subtle attempts to bring about "peace when there is no peace."

The whole moral force of the peace-loving peoples is needed to counteract these destructive elements and to prove that the way of justice and mercy is the only true way to happiness and prosperity. For as John Robinson wrote in 1620 to your own Pilgrim Fathers, "When Christ reigns and not till then will the world have peace."

London — H. LINGS

"Finlandia"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To at least one listener to the radiocast of the Christian Foreign Service Convocation recently, there came a most impressive appeal for justice to the smaller nations.

More poignant than the words spoken as an opening prayer, was the theme of the musical background as rendered by the organ. Although hardly audible above the words, this composition,—"Finlandia," by Sibelius—spoke valiantly of the victorious and non-defeated Finnish people in this struggle against aggression. On this occasion far more than poetry was expressed by the sotto-voce rendering of this dynamic masterpiece. Its message of protestations penetrated every corridor of the civilized world. Certainly such a plea for justice cannot go unheeded.

Finland has not surrendered either its right to worship, its integrity nor its courage. It is still a Christian nation. Such fearlessness as was displayed in a determination to make such a peace as was possible under the circumstances, is not born of hatred. It might have been much easier to continue their defensive warfare and from the world point of view far less humiliating. It so happens that the Finns are not looking for glory or the plaudits of the world. What they seek is justice, and certainly they are entitled to the support of the democracies in this critical period of readjustment.

Bridgewater, N. H. — JAMES COOK

What Will the Picture Be?

"Ten Cents a Bunch"

In the flower shop on the corner of Park Avenue and one of the 50's the vase of flame sweet peas seemed to stand way out among all the acacia, the freesia, the blue and ivory and scarlet tulips, the long-stemmed roses, and the great sheafs of ferns that grow wild in the Belgian Congo. A little silver disc on a stickpin of thin wire stood up over their smiling heads. "One dollar a bunch," it read. I remembered the summer my father said I could have all the money I could make from selling sweet peas from the gardens.

I was about 7 at the time. My father had made a similar arrangement with my brother, who was 17. He could take what surplus of vegetables there was in the garden, and sell them among the summer cottagers, and keep what he made. If it hadn't been for this arrangement I should have had no chance to sell the sweet peas because we lived at the outer end of town, more than half mile from the nearest cottagers and I shouldn't have been able to get around in the section known as The Ridge unless he had taken me along with his vegetables behind the white horse harnessed to my mother's phaeton.

It was my brother's habit to start out about 9:30. Thus he would be on The Ridge when the women of the household were beginning to think what to have for dinner and supper. (It wasn't lunch and dinner then. In the country we did as the country folk did, which was to have dinner in the middle of the day and something light, and cold, at supper time.)

I picked my sweet peas half an hour before my brother said we would start. Sweet peas are very easy to pick. I tied them as I picked them. About forty sprays to a bunch. Ten cents. My father planted three kinds of flowers: the sweet peas, which he always called mine, the nasturtiums which always did and still do, signify my mother, and the portulaca, which was also put in because my mother liked it. I liked it, too, because it looked like an old-fashioned flowered afghan, with the colors so sharp and clear and bright.

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In the evening, when my father and mother went walking around the place to see how things were looking and what could be done in the way of improvement, she always went round especially by the portulaca bed. Once in a while some wild young thing from the woods had run across the bed and disturbed a few of the plants. She would gently say, "Tsk! tsk!" at the sight of small paw marks, work roots back into the soil, and pinch off any that wouldn't grow again.

My father put in sweet peas in three places: three or four rows of early ones in the upper garden, where he had all the early vegetables; three or four more rows, down by the cultivated raspberries in the lower garden by the side of the brook, and one long row in the garden up above the ice house. After they had been put in he hardly paid any attention to them except to make sure they were growing all right. They were like several other things he planted. Put in because he knew someone else liked them particularly.

The colors? No great, clear yellow sweet pea had been developed then. But there were salmon pink, and white ones, and striped pink and white. And that strong pink which came, in time, to be called Lawson pink, in honor of Thomas W. Lawson who used to wear a bright pink carnation in his buttonhole when he went into the financial district each morning to stir things up. There were some striped purple-and-white ones, though not a great many. Perhaps because in those days, purple-and-white sweet peas were not considered so handsome as now; rather ordinary, in fact.

When we set out, my brother's baskets of vegetables were in front, and we hung our feet out over the edge of the phaeton not to bruise any of the beet tops or the great flowering lettuces or nick holes in the fine skins of the new potatoes. My basket of sweet peas I carried on my lap. Sometimes I made the bunches all over as we drove along, thinking that maybe it would be a day when my patrons would like bunches all of one color.

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There was one place we went where the four children had been born in Assam, to whom everything about America was new and exciting. For some reason sweet peas were a kind of miracle to them and they did their best to make their mother buy all I had. Once or twice she did, though she said ten bunches of sweet peas was quite a lot. Once the littlest boy tried to give me a little cart and horse carved out of some light native wood. Evidently he thought the sweet peas were my toys and I was parting with them sadly. I didn't take his cart and horse but his mother went in and brought out one just like it which we put up on our mantel and kept for a kind of curio as long as we had the house. I wonder what ever became of it.

All this I remembered when I saw the flame-colored sweet peas, "one dollar a bunch." I thought how the sweet peas in the garden smelt with the morning sun hot on them, about the curly little tendrils that sometimes grew out from the stems. About the excitement, every once in a while, of coming across one spray that was whiter than white, seeming almost unreal, it was so perfect.

When they had gone by my father had the vines taken up to make room for something else. I was always sorry. But he knew that. And he would speak, gazing off over the hills from under the brim of his old straw hat, something like this: "Farquhar's told me they were going to have a big new plum-colored one in next year's catalogue. I'll see if I can't get you some of those."

JANET MARIE

Down the Middle of the Road

The Advantages of Anecdote

By Erwin D. Canham

The war is building up a magnificent fund of apocryphal anecdote, and the following tale—which has just arrived in the United States via London—is doubtless as fictitious as it is illustrative. A family of Schmidts, it seems, had a son on a German U-Boat, and they and their whole Rhineland village were very proud of him. Came the day when they were informed that his submarine with all hands aboard had been lost.

The Schmidts were properly sympathized with by the village. A local Gruppenführer who called on them advised them to take comfort in patriotic marches on the radio, but the family turned the dial aimlessly after his departure, and to their consternation found themselves listening to a German voice from London. The voice said: "We shall now read a further list of German prisoners of war. They have been saved from U-58 and are interned in Great Britain." Listening with all their ears, the Schmidts heard the name: "Matrosengefreiter Otto Schmidt."

They did not listen any more, but rejoiced mightily. They started out to tell their friends. And then stopped short. There was a penalty of three years' imprisonment for listening to the foreign radio! So the Schmidts contained themselves and rejoiced inwardly. So did the whole village, which in its various ways heard the news, too.

At the memorial service, already announced for the next day in honor of the hero, the officiating clergyman coughed discreetly when he came to the young man's name and never actually pronounced it. That evening the Bürgermeister called on the Schmidts, and told them he was a great believer in dreams, that on the previous night he had distinctly dreamed that Otto was safe, and that if he were they he wouldn't worry any more. The milkman, the butcher, the baker, and many others made occasion to tell the Schmidts very much the same story. Everybody shared the good news. And nobody had listened to the London radio!

* * *

This is, as aforesaid, doubtless one of the anecdotes that is too pat to be true. But it illustrates again the outlet that people are seeking in all belligerent countries from the strain of war or dictatorship. The good-humored instincts, after all, will prevail. The vicious hate-instincts of war will no doubt be with us all too aggressively, a problem for all mankind to face and ultimately conquer by the restoration of good will. But in the main, it would almost seem that the present war has been conducted on a more restrained emotional basis than the last one.

Certainly the tone of the British and French press toward Germany has contained to date a distinct and reassuring note of satire, of ridicule toward certain pretensions and of pity toward many victims. Stark and unreasoning fear of Blitzkrieg seems greatly to have diminished. A cool little note in The Spectator (London) may be reprinted aptly now that March is running out. That review recalled that "March, Hitler's month, has arrived," and listed his spectacular doings in March of '36, '38, and '39. But the editor concluded: "None of which, let me add, necessarily provides any convincing reason for believing he will do anything in particular in March, 1940."

* * *

Hitler and Göring, instead of being portrayed in fear-provoking bestial forms, have been widely satirized in Great Britain—note particularly the "hush-hush" posters by Fougasse which ridiculed the two Germans with the best will in the world. Such methods, of course, reflect a sound sort of thinking. Fear, exaggeration, terrorism, are the methods of aggression. Cool and good-humored ridicule is a fine attitude for democracy, as long as it is supported by action and determination within.

As for the United States, a certain amount of poise has entered its public relations lately. Certainly its emotions toward the war have been under control. And the political warfare between Republican and Democratic Parties—even with the third term issue involved—is by no means keyed to a hysterical pitch. A sense of proportion dominates the scene, and some Americans at least are willing to begin a great Presidential campaign with a statement of those things on which all candidates are agreed. Personal vilification, whispered slander, underhanded attack, seem to be at a minimum so far this year. There will, of course, be plenty of this sort of thing for decent citizens to clear away before they finally vote. And the war will produce its crop of evil thinking to be destroyed. But resolute if weary citizens can be grateful for some small blessings.

The Wide Horizon

Spring Legends in the Skies

By McCready Huston

New constellations are now coming into the view of the star lover, those of the spring which take the place of those observable all winter. And like those of winter, the spring constellations have their legends, each suggesting how the ancients gave them their names. Among them is Leo, easily identified in the eastern sky by the small sub-group of stars called the Sickle. The blade is turned toward the right, the handle is downward, and Regulus stands at the end.

How did Leo, the lion, get into the sky? In ancient Egypt, the lions of the desert came down into the valley of the Nile to escape the heat. This happened when the sun was in the direction of the stars in this group. Perhaps that is why the Egyptians saw a lion in the heavens. But in mythology, this lion was supposed to be that of the Nemean forest, slain by Hercules as the first of his twelve labors. In honor of this conflict, Jupiter placed the lion in the sky. Hercules himself is marked by a constellation but in early spring it is not visible till late at night.

The Sickle is said to mark the lion's head and shoulders. A triangle of stars indicates his flanks. North of this triangle the stargazer can find a faint cluster of stars which once was the brush at the end of Leo's tail. It is now known as the Hair of Berenice and concerning it is related this legend:

* * *

Berenice was the queen of ancient Egypt, wife of Ptolemy Soter. She vowed that if he returned safely from a war against the Assyrians she would sacrifice her lovely hair to the goddess of beauty. The King came back and so Berenice placed her hair on the altar of the Temple of Venus. King Ptolemy was angered by this act. He called upon his court astrologer to explain it. The astrologer, wishing to placate the angry King, told him that Jupiter had been so pleased that he had taken the locks of Berenice and had placed them in the sky. Calling his majesty out doors he showed him this constellation. That is how it came to be known as the Hair of Berenice.

Among the ancient Peruvians, the constellation of the Lion is known as the Puma. The similarity of outline, with the difference in animals, fascinates astronomers and archaeologists as they find prehistoric legends of separated races related.

Another example of a conception of a constellation existing with striking similarity among many differing peoples is that of the Great Bear, one of the spring groups. The ancient Greeks, Babylonians, American Indians, and the prehistoric Welsh all accounted for it in a related manner.

The constellation of the Bear has a connection with the Arthurian legends, which are of Welsh origin. "Arth" is the old Welsh word for bear. The Welsh supposed that this constellation was King Arthur's home in the sky.

* * *

The writer, Fiona Macleod, says that the boy who was to become Arthur had heard of the exploits of the great Pendragon, his father, and how he was to be even greater. One night as he lay down to sleep by the sea a regal figure came and stood beside him. He told the boy he was Pendragon and pointed to the stars of the Bear which, he said, were his home. The boy seemed to swoon, suddenly finding himself carried up among the stars. There he saw the seven stars of the Bear were really seven knights. Around and above them all rose a mighty phantom host, shouting, "Comrades in God! The time is come when that which is great shall become small!"

Wafted back to earth, the boy sought his father Pendragon in his palace and told him he had visited the Great Bear. Asked by Pendragon what he would have as a boon, the boy replied that all he wanted was a great round table where he and his knights could sit at ease. Thus, according to the legend of the Great Bear, began the Knights of the Round Table, "as strong and pure as the immortal ones, as tender as women and as simple as little children."

The constellation of Orion, which in spring is declining in the southwest, is rich in legends. One of these relates to the constellation of the Scorpion, which appears low in the south in the spring. It is related that Orion, the mighty hunter, was very boastful, declaring that he could subdue any animal. As punishment for his boastfulness, the gods caused a scorpion to bite Orion's foot, causing his death. But Orion was a friend of the Goddess Diana, at whose request he was placed in the sky. The scorpion was placed in the opposite direction so that they never could be above the horizon at once. After Orion passes below the horizon, the Scorpion is seen arising.

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Directly above Orion, who can be identified by the three stars of similar brightness in a row forming his belt, is the constellation of the Gemini, or Twins. Among the spring constellations that group is perhaps richest in story.

The Twins were, of course, Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter and Leda and brothers of Helen of Troy. Because Castor and Pollux went with Jason on the ship Argo in quest of the Golden Fleece, and because they brought the Argonauts—Theseus, Orpheus, Hercules—and other heroes good fortune, sailors came to regard them as their special gods. Many ships of all nations have borne Castor and Pollux as figureheads.

In the Acts of the Apostles we read that St. Paul sailed from Malta "in a ship of Alexandria . . . whose sign was Castor and Pollux."

Legend tells that the Twins, clad in shining white armor, led the Romans to victory against the Latines at Lake Regillus. Naturally such valuable heroes would be placed by the Romans in the heavens. Macaulay referred to Castor and Pollux in his lines:

"Back comes the chief in triumph
Who in the hour of fight
Hath seen the great Twin Brethren
In harness on his right."